

Weather
Fine weather, colder. The maximum temperature yesterday was 50.9 and the minimum 37.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 50.5 and 45.7.

The China Press

報 大

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and Europe.
Str. Pres. Lincoln, Mar. 9.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str.
Hakone Maru, Mar. 9.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str.
Nanking, a.m. today.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str.
Porthos, Mar. 6.

NO. 3531 VOL. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with special marks privileges in China. 癸亥年正月十七日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1923 大正十二年三月四日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

COTTON YIELD IN CHINA WILL EXCEED LAST YEAR'S CROP

Millowners Predict More Than 7,000,000 Piculs

JAPAN BIG BUYER

Increased Acreage Is Big Need Of Country

BY DAVID W. AKIE

It is a well recognized principle in Political Science that State interference with industries should be as small as possible. During the Great War, it is true, that State interference with trade took a broader development, but then the circumstances called for a drastic deviation from the acknowledged school of Right Thought. Whether or not the Chinese Government can make an embargo on cotton effective depends entirely on the consent of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking and we have it on good authority that such consent was requested and refused.

Assuming for a moment that eventually the Foreign Powers that have Treaties with China consent to the embargo, what then? Will it ensure the cotton mills in getting their supplies of Chinese raw cotton? That is certainly the motif of the Chinese Government. A calm examination of existing facts convinces us that it is difficult of achievement.

YIELD PROBLEMATIC

In the absence of statistical data from the Chinese Bureau of Agriculture it is difficult to determine or indicate any definite percentage of the cotton yield this season. Some quarters presume that it was better than the last one, the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association going so far as to say that it is in the region of seven million piculs against some 5 1/2 million piculs in the previous season. This appears to be too liberal for while the area planted in the season 1922-1923 is stated to have been 25 percent larger than last season the actual yield appears to be much smaller. There are some who are inclined to place it approximately at 20 percent lower than last season. We shall assume for purposes of a comparative study that the yield is about the same as the previous season, namely, 5 1/2 million piculs. Up to date since the opening of the season on, say, September 1 last till March 2 there have been exported some 250,712 piculs. This is not an extraordinarily large quantity that has left the country when we remember that during the same period in the previous season some 155,481 piculs were ported.

WENT TO JAPAN

As in previous seasons the bulk of the exports found a home in Japan in the 1918-1919 season (September, 1918 to August, 1919) 1,079,582 being exported. Then of course it was not deemed necessary to place an embargo. Of the total of 360,712 so far Japan has taken 214,807 piculs, the China ports 80,495 piculs and Boston and New York some 37,256 piculs. There is no doubt that Japan has been a keen buyer of China raw cotton, her takings month by month since the opening of the season reading as follows, the figures being compiled from the Customs Report:

September 17,531 piculs, October 10,200 piculs, November 39,185 piculs, December 44,569 piculs, January 44,230 piculs and February 39,092 piculs, making a grand total for all these months of 214,807 piculs. An examination of the figures will reveal the fact that when fears began to grow that an embargo would be placed on the export of the staple in December and January the Japanese rushed in to make their purchases. Why the export in the following month should have been halved can only be explained by the fact that supplies have been extremely difficult to secure, a point which has tended to make the conviction in cotton merchants' minds here the more stronger that very little available stocks are in the interior.

PEKING'S AIMS

Leaving aside for a moment this export from China, it would be interesting to know what precisely the Central Government think they can achieve by the embargo that is desired to be put into operation and against which the

(Continued on Page 2)



SMILES FROM THE MIXED COURT

BY J. L. BUTTS

The Mesdames Faung Tsang and Ng Li-er occupy adjoining demesnes in an alleyway off the Shanse Road and up to a few days ago did so in entire amity. Last Thursday or thereabouts, however, the laundering schedules of the Faung and Ng families came into conflict and when Madame Ng brought her weekly accumulation of soiled garments to the community tap at the mouth of the alleyway she found Mme. Faung already on the job, busily splashing water about. So she retired.

About an hour later Mme. Ng returned. Mme. Faung was still surrounded by suds and unwashed lingerie. Mme. Ng politely intimated that she also had a few shirts and such to renovate, and again retired.

A half-hour later she again sought the spigot. Mme. Faung was scrubbing away at a rate that indicated no immediate withdrawal. Mme. Ng passed a remark or so about the advisability of at least biennial wash days. Responding, Mme. Faung wrung out the shirt upon which she was engaged and casually expressed an adverse opinion upon the status of the previous generation of the Ng family emphasizing the comment by moulding the shirt about the facial physiognomy of Mme. Ng. Digging her way out of the linen Mme. Ng called upon all and sundry of whom there were many on hand by this time—to witness that she was the victim of unwarranted attack by a person of considerably less than no social standing in the community. Mme. Faung emitted a streak of vivid azure rhetoric reflecting seriously against the Ngs. Mme. Ng replied in kind, with added adjectives. Mme. Faung stopped dextrously, whipped off an oaken slipper and swung from the cobblestones at Mme. Ng's skull.

A constable, lured by the crowd, ushered Mme. Ng into an ambulance and escorted Mme. Faung to the police station, and yesterday morning the Mixed Court assessed Mme. Faung \$5 and gave her some pertinent advice about the use of public water ways and the principles of civility and accord.

A LEAK IS PLAGGED

When Lieu Shau-koo and Li Tah-leung, erstwhile employees of the China General Edison Company, appeared at the gate way of the company's Robison Road factory at gutting time the other evening Watchman Vasea Ding gave an exclamation denoting sympathy and inquired how long the pair had been suffering so.

Lieu and Li evidently were afflicted with an aggravated epidemic of boils. Instead of accepting the watchman's commiserations in the spirit which the occasion seemed to warrant, however, the pair registered amazement and inquired what Vasea Ding was talking about.

"Why," said the guardian of the gate, "these."

And he poked gently with his nightstick at a painful looking protuberance just below Lieu's collar. Whereupon there was a loud "plop" and Lieu, Li and the watchman accomplished an aggregate of eight feet toward the zenith.

The watchman thought he had better institute first aid or an investigation, or something of the sort and did so, extracting 26 electric light globes from the costumes of Lieu and Li.

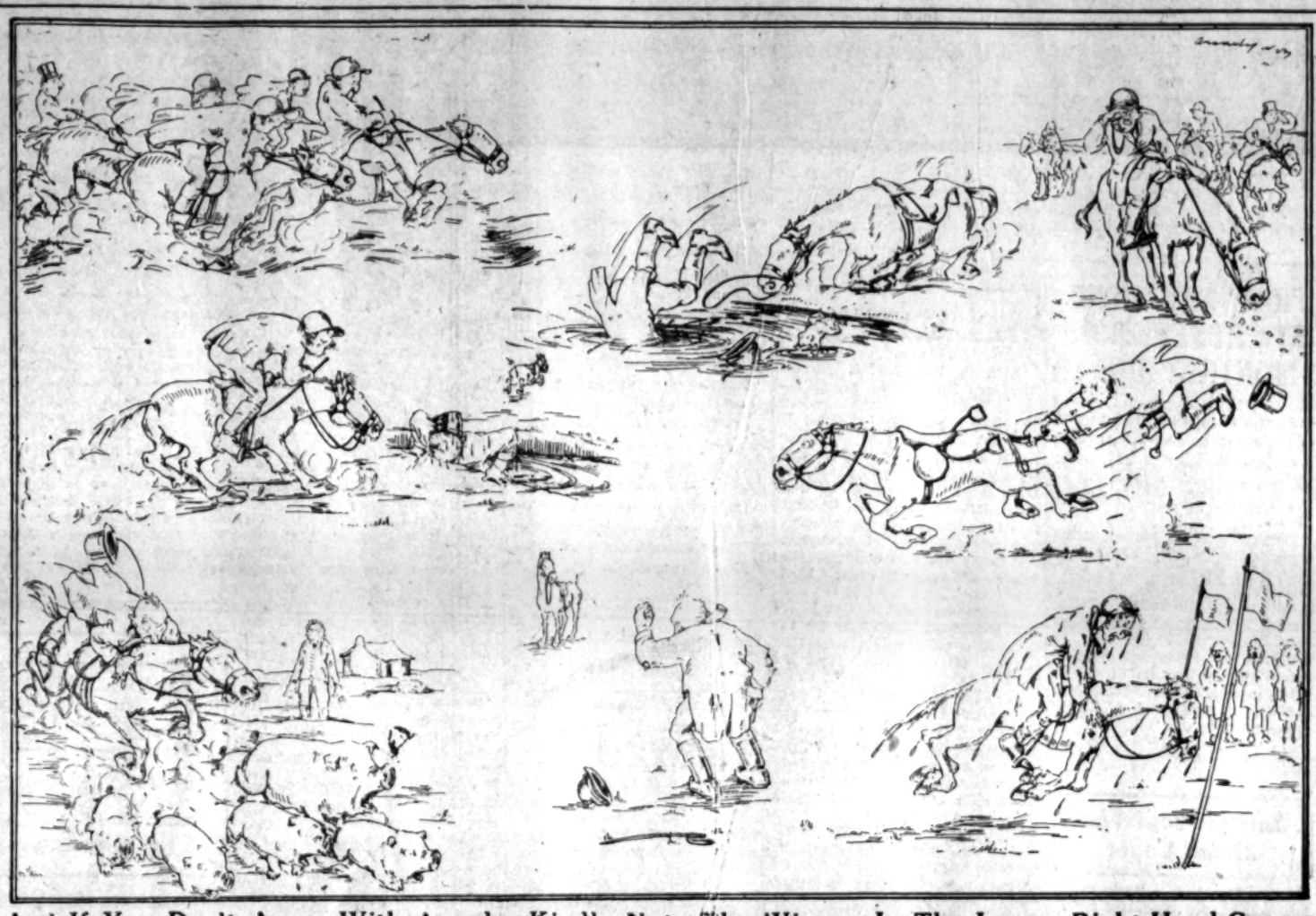
At the Mixed Court yesterday neither Li nor Lieu had much to say, beyond admitting that they had stolen the globes, so the Court disposed of the case with a rapid flourish of the pen to the following effect: "two weeks each," and the foreign representative of the company, who was present, expressed the opinion that the firm's production figures would show a considerable gain hereafter.

BOATS, WITH A KICK IN 'EM

Lee Ching-fong, of Dixwell Road, stepped into the witness

(Continued on Page 2)

Paper Hunts Are Mostly "Grief," According To Arcady



And If You Don't Agree With Arcady, Kindly Note The Winner, In The Lower Right Hand Corner.

Gilbert And Sullivan Light Opera Stars To Sing On Radio Monday Night

Miss Patti Russell And Jack Kinson Will Give Soprano And Bass Solos

'Listeners in' will be entertained by light and grand opera selections and a number of popular songs all next week through the happy coincidence of two exceptionally good troupes of singers being in Shanghai.

On Monday night—there will be no program tonight—two stars from the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company will sing a number of specially selected songs at THE CHINA PRESS-Radio Corporation of China broadcast.

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CONSULATE GETS INSTRUCTIONS IN EXPORT VALUES

Regulations Under New Tariff Of Interest To Shippers

The American Consulate has received new instructions from Washington with reference to the market value of merchandise on date of exportation, which value, according to the instructions, must be shown on consular invoices. The instructions are:

Reference is made to a previous instruction of the Department of State requiring exporters to plainly indicate on invoices of merchandise obtained by purchase, the date of the purchase, such data to be determined by the date of the acceptance of the order by the foreign shipper.

The present instruction is based on Section 481, paragraph 10, of the Tariff Act of 1922, giving to the Secretary of the Treasury the right to require any information relative to the contents of an invoice, not otherwise set out, which he may deem necessary to a proper appraisal, examination and classification of merchandise.

Pursuant thereto this Consulate General is instructed to require shippers to show, additionally, on the purchase form of all consular invoices certified at this office the market value of the merchandise on the date of exportation, such information to appear on the margin of the invoice.

(Continued on Page 4)

IOWA SENATOR SEES CONSPIRACY TO BOOST PRICES

Advices House-gives To Curtail Sugar Consumption

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Washington, March 3.—Senator Bookhart, of Iowa, made the charge in the Senate today that propaganda is being broadcast through the press that a sugar shortage is at hand, while at the same time the sugar manipulators were reaping a harvest from big profits.

The Senator advised housewives to cut down on their use of sugar, which he said would be the best means of fighting the manipulators of the market. He said that refined sugar was quoted at 6.2 cents before the new tariff went into effect, and that the price was now 9 cents.

HOUSE MEMBER CAUSTIC IN PLEA FOR PAY BOOST

Tells Colleagues They Would Concur, "If They Weren't Cowards"

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Washington, March 2.—Representative Uphaw, in introducing a resolution today calling for an increase in the salaries of Senators and Representatives from \$7,500 to \$10,000 per year, said that some of the strongest men in both branches of Congress were compelled to borrow money every year to pay their fares home from Washington after the closing of the Congress session.

In his speech he said: "Every one of you knows that you should increase your salaries, and you would vote to do so if you were not a pack of cowards."

EAST MAILS

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 2.—Mainly with the object of accelerating the transmission of shipping documents, arrangements have been made to despatch mail every Tuesday to the Straits Settlement, Hongkong and China, via Brindisi.

SUMMER TIME BILL

(Reuter's Service)

The Hague, March 2.—On the initiative of the Farmers' Party, the Second Chamber today accepted a Bill for the Abolition of summer time.

BRITISH TRADE OVERSEAS SHOWS FINE INCREASES

Department Chief Says Improvement Will Continue

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

London, March 2.—Sir William Johnson Hicks, secretary of the Overseas Trade department, said in an interview today that a considerable improvement in British overseas trade was apparent this year over 1922, and that there was every indication that the improvement would continue.

Exports for January and February, he said, were considerably in excess of the figures for the same months a year ago. The increase in exports was mostly in manufactured goods, with the exception of cotton, which continued in a very anxious and unsatisfactory state.

All the great basic industries, such as coal, iron, steel, wool, etc., were in a much better state than a year ago.

SIX SAILORS DIE IN EXPLOSION ON U.S. DESTROYER

Explosion On The Hulbert, At Manila, Ends Fatally

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Manila, March 2.—Naval authorities here are undecided as to the cause of the fire and explosion in the boiler room of the Destroyer Hulbert which resulted in the death of six men.

One theory is that when a fireman opened a valve to permit the flow of oil into a fire box the oil because of a faulty valve or piping, squirted against the side of the boiler head. Another theory is that a burner blew out, allowing the oil to flow into the fire box and flare back into the room, the resulting heat igniting some point.

Greece Planning A Capital Levy

(Reuter's Service)

Athens, March 2.—The Government has decided on the imposition of capital levy. Details have not been disclosed, but the original scheme has been slightly amended in deference to Chamber of Commerce opposition.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMITY IS THEME AT LONDON FEAST

Colonel Harvey And The Prince Of Wales Speakers

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 2.—The cordiality of relations between Britain and America again found expression at the annual dinner of the British Division of the American University Union in London yesterday evening, at which the Prince of Wales was the guest of honor.

The American Ambassador, Colonel Harvey, proposing the Prince's health, referred to the fact that the first Prince of Wales was called the Black Prince. He said that in this instance they knew that the Prince was a "white man" and added: "So let us emulate ancient custom and designate His Royal Highness the White Prince."

The Prince of Wales, responding, said that when Americans and British got together like this they came out better Anglo-Saxons than before. His Royal Highness pointed out that the war gave birth to the University Union, which was becoming a force of world peace. The Prince emphasized from his own experience overseas the value of the Union's object of giving youths a University education and overseas experience—at the finest education possible, adding that the men of this generation had got to learn to be true men of the world and to cure themselves of any small feeling of remoteness from their fellowmen across the seas.

P. I. Legislature May Be Called In Extra Session

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Manila, March 2.—An extra session of the Philippine legislature probably will be called in May, for the purpose of giving an opportunity for the passage of measures looking to the economic development of the islands.

Important measures likely to come up at the extra session include an amendment to the land laws whereby corporations would be permitted to acquire large tracts suitable for rubber growing. A number of bills were introduced at the last session asking for amendments to the land and mining laws, but they all failed of passage.

PARIS PAPER HINTS FRENCH WOULD TAKE BERLIN OFFER

Temps, In "Officially Inspired" Article, Gives Sign SUGGESTS TERMS "Official, Precise And Acceptable Proposals Wanted"

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 2.—As a result of the Rhineland High Commission, with Lord Kilmarnock abstaining from voting, passing the ordinance establishing French and Belgian civil administration of the whole of the railways of the occupied Rhineland under a French director, the French and Belgians from Sunday will assume the entire responsibility for all railway matters. This marks the final seizure of the German railways in the Ruhr and the occupied areas on the Rhine, except those in the British zone.

It is authoritatively stated in London that the railways in the British zone will remain as they are, although a correspondent in Cologne points out that the ordinance definitely subjects the British area to French control and is only as an act of grace on the part of the new administration that the British area may be exempted.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, March 2.—In the Senate today, speaking on the bill reorganizing the Army, the Minister for War M. Maginot, declared that France must continue her coercive policy in order to ensure the inviolability of her soil. Moreover, in the event of a new war the Army must be in a position to seize important strategic points, to hamper military and industrial mobilization by the enemy and to carry hostilities into the enemy's country.

(Reuter's Service)

Coblenz, March 3.—A court martial at Pirmasens has condemned the Chief Burgomaster to four years' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000,000 marks and the Second Burgomaster has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and fined 15,000,000 marks, both for refusing to obey the orders of the local French Commandant.

(Reuter's Service)

Coblenz, March 3.—Consequent to the refusal of officials to carry out the Inter-Allied High Commission's order, French soldiers have occupied the post office. The German employees have struck and committed small acts of sabotage. If they refuse to resume work today the condition of the postal and telephone services will be the same as at Mayence.

(Reuter's Service)

Fafrs, March 2.—The Temps, in what purports to be an officially inspired article, says that the only visible eventually capable of ending the Ruhr struggle would be Germany submitting to precise, official and acceptable proposals with regard to reparations.

(Reuter's Service)

Duesseldorf, March 2.—The 35,000,000 marks fine imposed on Bochum in consequence of recent events was straightway seized from the Municipal Treasury.

The French have confiscated 80,000,000 marks intended as strike pay for the railwaymen at Recklinghausen.

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, March 2.—The recent talk of schemes being on foot to form a Continental bloc excluding Great Britain has evoked a statement from Signor Mussolini. At a meeting of the Cabinet today, he said that the campaign of certain newspapers in favor of schemes which could be interpreted as directed against certain Powers had neither been approved nor authorized.

The recent Franco-Italian Commercial Agreement had nothing to do with a regular alliance. It would be an unparalleled adventure to bind Italy definitely while there was a crisis in the Entente.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, March 2.—The Government has sent another Note to France and Belgium protesting that the extensions of the French

and Belgian zones of occupation and the measures for applying the new customs regime are contrary to the Treaty of Versailles and international law.

It declares that, in view of the French Government's replacing the German members of the Franco-German Arbitration Tribunal by a neutral appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, the German Government will refuse to recognize the decisions of the Tribunal as binding.

America's Bill Is \$255,000,000

(Reuter's Service)
Paris, March 3.—Mr. Wadsworth, the Assistant Secretary of the American Treasury, has arrived in Paris to discuss with the Allied experts the question of the cost of the American Army of Occupation.

The expenses of all the Armies of Occupation have been recovered by the Allies generally from Germany but the method of recouping the United States has up to the present not been settled.

The Petit Parisien says that, if the suggestion is true that Mr. Wadsworth may be authorized to accept deliveries on kind, especially chemicals and dyes, an equitable agreement can hardly be refused as the needs of the United States can easily be satisfied by the Allies who are in control of the German factories.

In connection with the conference which has been held today on the relative costs of the American army on the Rhine, Le Journal states that the United States has presented a bill for \$255,000,000.

Another point which is likely to entail thorny discussions is the suggestion, now made in the French press, that the occupation of the Ruhr was a sanction imposed by the Allies and therefore Germany is under obligation to pay for the additional expenses under it.

BRITAIN'S KING LUNCHEON HOST TO BERLIN ENVOY

Ambassador At Buckingham
First Time Since
War

Exclusive Dispatch To
THE CHINA PRESS
London, March 3.—The German ambassador, Dr. Strausmann, lunched today with the king and queen at Buckingham Palace. This was the first time since the war that the British royal family has entertained the ambassador from Germany.

"The Chocolate Soldier"

If anything were needed to prove that the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company, now at the Lyceum, is one of the finest aggregations of talent that has come to the East in recent years such proof was supplied last night in "The Chocolate Soldier."

This is admittedly one of the finest musical comedies ever written, and several stars of the first magnitude have impersonated the hopeless but altogether adorable young (Serbian) lieutenant, Bumeri, who gets himself and others into and out of all kinds of trouble through the three delightful acts of the piece. And to the everlasting credit of Mr. Workman, who was Bumeri in last night's rendition of the play, let it be said that he was as good as the best of them. He surely was reminiscent of Broadway and the West End.

The company, as on the other nights since its appearance here, was greeted by a packed house to the very last seat. And deservedly so, for it is one of the very best of the many that have come out to the East.

"The Chocolate Soldier" is not, of course, a G and S opera, but it might easily have been, and certainly the artists who played it at the Lyceum last night were as much at home as they were in "The Mikado," or as they will be later on in "Pinafore."

A delightful play, delightfully played.

JAPAN TRADE

(Eastern News Agency)
Tokio, March 3.—The Department of Finance reports that for the month of February Japan's foreign trade amounted to Yen 122,482,000 in exports and Yen 154,263,000 in imports, the balance being Yen 31,781,000 in favor of imports.

GOVERNMENT QUILTS

(Reuter's Service)
Christiansburg, March 2.—The Government has resigned owing to the rejection of its proposal of a commercial treaty with Portugal by 119 votes to 22.

Where Ku Klux Klan Is On Trial



Judge Fred Odum
Bastrop, La.

THIS photograph is of the little town of Bastrop, Louisiana, where the State is investigating the brutal murders of W. D. Daniels

and Thomas Richards, alleged to have been slain in Spanish Inquisition racks by members of the Ku Klux Klan, at Mer Rouge,

Louisiana. Judge Fred Odum, of Morehouse Parish, is presiding over the open inquiry.

'FRAT' MEN HERE START SERIES OF MONTHLY DINNER

American college fraternity men in China gathered at Eddy's Cafe last night for the first of a series of monthly dinners arranged by the Pan-Hellenic Association of China.

The inauguration dinner of the organization was attended by sixty-three American college men, representing thirty-one different Greek letter fraternities. Judge Cornell Franklin acted as toastmaster and the dinner was so enlivened by school-day reminiscences and expressions of college spirit as to indicate that the new organization will have a highly successful future.

Smiles From The Mixed Court

(Continued from Page 1)
box and stated in prosaic style that Ching Yuong-toh had sneaked into his establishment, picked up a pair of brand new boots and departed—not quite swiftly enough to escape observation. Lee said he had overtaken the interloper about a hundred yards down the street and turned him over to a policeman.

Ching had a more entertaining version of the incident. He had been passing quietly along the Dixwell Road, reflecting on the price of rice and other vital issues of the moment, when sounds of violent altercation within a shop caused him to pause. As he did so something whizzed past his head and clattered to the pavement. He bent to pick the object up and had just identified it as the off half of a team of brogans when the rest of the set came hurtling through the air. He was standing there with the reunited pair in his hand, waiting for hostilities inside the shop to cease before venturing to return the footwear to their source, when Lee burst forth, saw him holding the leathers and with unjustified impetuosity called in the police.

Having weighed this evidence, and that of the Chinese constable—who said that Ching was far beyond throwing distance of the Lee establishment and growing more remote every second when first officially observed—the Court issued Ching an order for one week's bond and lodging at 59 Ward Road.



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They Say—

BRAND WHITLOCK, former American Minister to Belgium—"Once in a foreign city I happened to pick up a penny in the street. It was one of those that bear Lincoln's head. Looking at it and thinking of its implications, the thought of home and all that which it brought up, the thought of all the hands through which it had passed—hands of workmen, the hands of little children, the hands of beggars, even; hard hands and gnarled hands and honest hands, the hands of mine own people—it seemed to me to have been made precious by the patina of democracy, and I thought that nothing could have been any more beautiful and significant than that Lincoln's noble head should have been engraved on our smallest coin, a token of our universal daily need in hands that humbly break the bread their toil has earned."

MRS. ROYAL S. COPELAND, wife of the Senator-elect—"Infant mortality is fifty percent higher in districts where there is the greatest overcrowding. Overcrowding means close contact, and has resulted in a marked increase in the infant death rate. The relation of bad housing to child death is startling. Overcrowding has propagated and spread tuberculosis. This disease is at least twice as prevalent in crowded quarters as in the areas of normal housing. Ideal housing conditions to meet health, comfort, good morals and good citizenship demand that every American family occupy a single dwelling. In communities where this is not feasible single segregated quarters of apartments, well lighted and well ventilated, must be placed within reach of the poorest of our citizens."

Vladivostok Fixes Status Of Consuls

(Eastern News Agency)
Tokio, Feb. 22.—A Vladivostok despatch dated February 21 says the Russian Revolutionary Committee on the 20th instant issued the following communique, announcing the modification in the ordinance published on December 14 last regarding the authority of all foreign consulates in Vladivostok:

(1) The Russian Revolutionary Committee recognise the authority of the British, American, Japanese, German, Italian, Chinese and Norwegian Consulates in Vladivostok of continuing their respective official duties.

(2) The Latvian, Mexican, Polish, Finnish, French, Czechoslovakian, Swedish, and Estonian Consulates in Vladivostok shall suspend their authority of conducting official functions and the members of these Consulates are ordered to withdraw from Vladivostok within thirteen days.

Peking Notes

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, Feb. 23.—An interesting feature of the military occupation of Poochow for four months is that in spite of the fears of the merchants business at the port was better than ever. The customs returns for January showing an increase over the corresponding month of last year.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, Feb. 23.—The Association of Chinese and American Engineers have planned to hold their Spring Convention at Tsingtao in the early part of June.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, Feb. 23.—General Ting Hui, Pacification Commissioner for the Liang Kwang Provinces, left Peking for Paoingfu this morning. He is expected to discuss the appointment of General Shen Hung-yang with Marshal Tiao Kun. When an understanding has been reached between them on the matter, General Ting will start for Canton to take up his duties.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, Feb. 23.—Certain Members of Parliament are now urging the Premier to order the arrest of Messrs. Kuang Yun-ching, Liang Hung-chih and Tsang Yin-sung, who are alleged to have been guilty of various offences before the Chihli-Anlu war.

Cotton Yield In China Will Exceed Last Year's Crop

(Continued from Page 1)

Diplomatic Corps have raised their voice. An embargo will certainly not make the lot of the Chinese millowner any better than it is today, but it will certainly make it much worse.

It stands to reason that when the cheapest avenue and the most easily securable avenue is closed to the cotton spinning mills in Japan they will certainly buy their requirements in the Indian and American markets, and this factor cannot but help to stiffen rates in these centers, then indirectly creating a Frankenstein for the Chinese mills.

The Chinese Government can try and prohibit exportation but it cannot make the price cheap for the mills or prevent it from going up. The only thing must be regulation by the law of demand and supply. Why should the poor Chinese farmer who has had his other crops spoiled by the draught should not be permitted to sell his supplies in the best market.

The fact of the matter is that these crops are by no means adequate to feed the present number of spindles operating in China. If instead of embarking on wild cat schemes of placing embargoes the Chinese Government did something concrete to expand the acreage of cotton commensurately with the actual increase in the spindleage it would have shown a more practical frame of mind behind the Chinese bureaucracy. While the spindleage now in operation in China is 2,373,343, showing an increase of about 27 percent over the 1921-1922 season. In addition to this there are about 485,980 more spindles under construction, and which begin to work as soon as the yarn markets improve.

In sad contradistinction to this growing industrialization there is the fact that the acreage under cotton in China has been declining steadily every year, surely a matter that the Chinese Government should be more disturbed about than a little more exports than usual to countries abroad.

The acreage under cotton in 1919 was 31,559,581 mow, in the

following year it dropped to 28,327,287 mow and in 1921 28,216,438 mow were under cultivation. According to the figures given by the Chinese Cotton Mill-owners Association the production of cotton during the past five years has been gradually decreasing in the yield since 1918. In 1918-1919 the total China cotton crop is shown at 10,230,779 piculs, in 1919-1920 9,516,536, in 1920-1921 6,750,403 and in 1921-1922 5,438,229 piculs and in 1922-1923 it is estimated that it will not be more than the previous season.

These declines are in some measure ascribable more or less to adverse climatic conditions, typhoons and the pink worm.

Oil Well Boring In Dutch Indies

(Reuter's Service)

Amsterdam, March 2.—The Board of the Royal Dutch Oil Company has addressed a memorandum to the Minister of the Colonies, pointing out that boring on about 10 oilfields has been completely stopped and that the Company's European personnel in the Dutch East Indies has been reduced from 1,284 to 1,080 owing to the "fiscal policy" of the Indies. The Company further says that European goods sent to the Indies in 1922 declined four-fifths in value as compared with 1921. Its candelworks at Balikpapan are being transferred to Shanghai.



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VARIETY SHOW FRIDAY TO AID WOMAN'S CLUB

Pleasing Program At Is Is To
Swell Building
Fund

In aid of the American Woman's Club building fund a motion picture and vaudeville performance will be given next Friday evening beginning at 9 o'clock sharp at the Is Is Theater.

A very promising program has been arranged and a large attendance is looked for. The vaudeville show has been arranged by Miss Louise Loehr. The program will be as follows:

Moving Picture
Herbert Rawlinson in "The Millionaire."

Intermission.

Hawaiian Songs and Dances.

Misses Helen Malika and Julia Williams. Mr. Charles Malika.

Mrs. R. I. Clapp presents

"The Family Album"

Members of the A. W. C.

Miss Grace Haimovitch. Dance

Mr. A. E. Raggett. Songs

a. "A Song of Thanksgiving"

Francis Allison

b. "Harlequin"

Willard Sanderson

Mrs. F. Sem at the piano

Mr. John Zane. Fun with a pencil

Mrs. A. Goldman and

Mr. A. E. Raggett. Duet

"Watchman! What of the Night?"

accompanied by Mrs. F. Sem

Silas Brothers and

Mr. N. G. Cameron

Three Pianos Specialty

Madame Tomina

Russian Dances

Mrs. A. Goldman. Songs

a. Aria from "Don Carlos"

b. "My Old Kentucky Home"

accompanied by Mrs. F. Sem

Silas Brothers. Mirth and Mimicry

Francis Allison

Willard Sanderson

Mrs. F. Sem at the piano

Mr. John Zane. Fun with a pencil

Mrs. A. Goldman and

Mr. A. E. Raggett. Duet

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It Doesn't Pay To Not To Advertise

(China Press Service)

London, Jan. 20.—Frank confession that the present plight of the firm of Messrs. Day and Martin, Ltd., makers of boot-black for the last 150 years, is due to lack of advertising was made at an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders at Cannon Street Hotel, E. C. yesterday.

"Thirty years ago we had the world at our feet," said Mr. R. O. Burlington, managing director, "but when the change from blacking to boot-polish came we neglected to keep our name before the public. We have failed because we have not advertised."

"At the present time we are able to make a polish as good as any in the world, but now we haven't got the money to pay for advertising."

He mentioned that an offer had been made by the staff at the company's works to give a part of their wages to an advertising fund if by so doing they could help to save the firm.

Easier Divorces For British Women

(Reuters Service)

London, March 2.—The House of Commons by 231 votes to 27 today passed the second reading of a private Member's Bill, equalising the divorce law between the sexes so that it would no longer be necessary for a woman to prove cruelty or desertion in addition to infidelity.

The final passage of the Bill is regarded as assured.

Another Bill, legitimising children born out of wedlock, if the parents subsequently re-marry, passed its second reading unanimously.

Free State Fixes Separate Customs

(Reuters Service)

London, March 3.—The announcement that the Free State has established a separate customs system from April 1 has aroused much indignation in Ulster.

Sir James Craig, speaking before Belfast traders, described the Free State action as foolish to a degree. He hoped that wiser counsels would prevail on the Free State to pause before erecting a permanent barrier. Meanwhile, Ulster must direct attention to Britain and the Dominions where trade would be welcomed instead of thwarted.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

(Reuters Service)

Melbourne, March 2.—In the House of Representatives today the Premier, Captain Bruce, said that the Government proposed to develop the Northern Territory by concentrating on extension of the pastoral and mining industries.

Obituary

WILLIAM PONTIUS

(Chung Mei Service)

Peking, Feb. 25.—The American Legation announces with great regret the death this morning at Mukden of Mr. Albert William Pontius, American Consul General at that place, who for exactly twenty years has given his best service to his government in China.

Mr. Pontius has been ill since the beginning of this year and under doctor's order travelled in the south and to Hongkong to recuperate but upon his return to Mukden in the early part of this month it was found that he was worse. As a result of this breakdown he was taken to the hospital, where he died.

As one of the first student interpreters of the American government, Mr. Pontius came to China in February, 1903. He was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, on August 29, 1878. His first appointment as Vice Consul came in November, 1905 and he served in that capacity in Tientsin, Newchwang and Hankow.

In 1908 Mr. Pontius was transferred to the Department of State at Washington, returning to China with the rank of Consul in 1909, subsequently holding posts at Newchwang, Dainy, Nanking, Mukden, Fochow and Canton.

Being appointed Consul General at Mukden in September, 1919, Mr. Pontius has held that post since then. He is survived by a wife and children.

In accordance with consular regulations, Mr. Taylor, Vice Consul at Mukden becomes the acting Consul General in Mr. Pontius' place.

JURY BILL PASSES

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, March 2.—The jury system Bill introduced by the Government has been passed today by the House of Representatives.

Woman's Calendar

Monday, March 5.—Needlecraft Section Annual general meeting from 3 until 5 at B.W.A. headquarters.

Tuesday, March 6.—American Woman's Club meeting at 4 p.m. B.W.A. Literary department meeting at 5:30 p.m. Mr. Lofting will lecture on "Walt Whitman." B.W.A. Hospital Aid Section—morning and afternoon session.

Wednesday, March 7.—B.W.A. Hockey team vs. Hanbury School at Hongkew Park. Union Church Ladies' Aid Society at 3:30 p.m. Home Economics Section meeting at 10:30 o'clock at old Carlton on Ningpo Road. Miss Ava B. Millam speaker.

Thursday, March 8.—B.W.A. Music Section annual meeting and concert. B.W.A. headquarters at 5:30 p.m.

Friday, March 9.—American Woman's Club Literary Department at 5 p.m., at Royal Asiatic Society Hall. Vaudeville and Cinema at Is Is Theater under the auspices of the American Woman's Club for benefit building fund.

To those who have articles to sell in America, we place at their disposal our services and solicit correspondence. No requisition is too large—no inquiry too small—all letters will receive prompt and detail replies.

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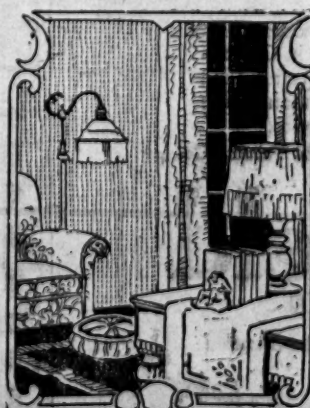
Wa Lee can furnish your house from cellar to attic exactly according to your taste.

If your are taking over a new house why not phone to us for an estimate? We can meet your requirements to within a dollar of you own calculation.

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A NEW shipment of fours and sixs, new 1923 model Buick, are due to arrive per s.s. "President Madison" on March 8th.

Shanghai knows Buick and any one of the many Buick owners here will tell you that for local conditions there is no other car in the same class.



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Spare yourself the cares of motherhood.

Most of the cares and anxieties of motherhood are caused by children's illnesses.

Yet regular courses of SCOTT'S Emulsion will keep your children both well and strong.

Children thrive rapidly, eat readily and sleep well when nourished by SCOTT'S Emulsion.

By the addition of other ingredients and by the unique SCOTT process the cod liver oil in SCOTT'S Emulsion is made three times as effective as it is in the raw state.

Ask for genuine

SCOTT'S EMULSION

with the Fishman on the package. THE ORIGINAL—STILL THE BEST.

CHINESE DRAMA
ON PROGRAM OF
WOMAN'S CLUBLiterary Department To Be In
Charge Of Tuesday
Meeting

The Literary Department will have charge of the program at the general meeting of the American Woman's Club on Tuesday, March 6, when Miss Ethel Lacey will read an old Chinese drama, "The Barrows of Han."

The regular meeting of the Literary Department will be held at the R. A. S. Hall on Friday, March 9, when Mr. E. H. Cressy will deliver a lecture on "The Buddhist Pilgrims." Mr. Cressy is a student of things Buddhist and his talk will be of unusual interest. The members of the Royal Asiatic Society and of the Literary Section of the B. W. A. have been invited and a cordial invitation is extended to the public.

New Course At
St. John's University

Biochemistry has become of so great importance not only in the treatment of diseases but also in all questions concerning foods and vitamins that it is now necessary for physicians to make themselves familiar with this subject.

In order to give physicians and others interested the opportunity to acquaint themselves more thoroughly with the latest developments in this subject, the medical faculty of St. John's University has arranged for a course of lectures covering the important parts of physiological chemistry.

Dr. Eugene C. Peck who has just joined the staff of the medical faculty and who is now Professor of Biological Chemistry, will give the course of lectures. Dr. Peck is a graduate of Harvard University and has spent several years in the teaching of biochemistry.

The course will cover the important parts of the subject including vitamins, chemistry of the blood in diabetes and nephritis. It will be the endeavor of Dr. Peck to make the course most practical and show the relation of biological chemistry to the treatment of diseases.

The first lecture will be given at St. Luke's Hospital on Tuesday, March 6, at 5 p.m. Further information regarding the course may be secured from the Dean of the school.

New Regime To Take
Up Old Canton Loan

Canton, Mar. 2.—It is reported that the provincial administration of Kwangtung is in receipt of a telegram from the Anglo-French China Corporation at London, enquiring whether it is prepared to execute the contracts for three loans aggregating \$6,000,000 which were concluded by the Civil Governor and the Financial Administration of Kwangtung on the one part and the Corporation on the other during the Chen Chiung-ming regime.

The provincial administration, it is understood, considers itself bound by the aforesaid contracts, which were concluded in the name of the previous administration and approved by the Provincial Assembly and in the nature of public loans.

'Y' To Look After
Departing Students

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. of Shanghai has been appointed as the Shanghai representative of Tsing Hua College in connection with arrangements for the departure of the annual group of graduates to America in the summer of each year. The Association conducts a bureau for the accommodation of all students who are traveling abroad for study. Mr. K. F. Lum, recently of the Honolulu Y.M.C.A., is the secretary in charge of this work.

MUTT & JEFF

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Ain't It Weird What Jeff Thinks / bout At Times

By Bud Fisher

News Brevities

A son, William Douglas, was born to Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Moody at the Victoria Nursing Home yesterday morning.

The Art Department of the American Woman's Club will meet with the chairman, Mrs. A. H. Swan at her home, 133 Dixwell Road, on Thursday afternoon, March 9, at 5 o'clock. Plans will be discussed for the coming year, and it is hoped that others beside those who actually paint will join the department. The Art Department has decided to co-operate with the Art Section of the B.W.A. in the exhibition of paintings and drawings to be shown at the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall March 13-17 inclusive.

A cook was fined \$5 at the Mixed Court yesterday for assaulting his employer, Mr. Futtlemen, 15 Chaoufoong Road.

A houseboy who stole a \$10 note from Mr. David, 168 North Szechuen Road, was sent to jail for five days by the Mixed Court yesterday.

Shanghai Municipal Orchestra and Band performances at the Town Hall during the week ending Saturday, March 10, will be as follows:—Sunday, March 4, at 5 p.m., Symphony Concert, admission \$1, \$0.50 and \$0.20. Thursday, March 8, at 9:15 p.m., Chamber Music and Soloist Concert, admission \$1. Friday, 9, at 5:30 p.m., Tea Concert and Dance, admission free.

The Shanghai Missionary Association will meet in regular session on Tuesday, March 6, at the Union Church Hall when a Paper on "Church Union in Great Britain" will be presented by the Rev. C. G. Sparham of the London Missionary Society, Shanghai.

Mr. Leonard W. Hartigan, of 6 Jinkee Road, was fined the costs of action at the U. S. Court for China yesterday before Commissioner N. E. Lorton for violating traffic laws.

Mr. Myron A. Keith, vice president of the Walkover Shoe Company, will arrive in Shanghai about the middle of April on the Samaria. He is on a trip around the world, accompanied by Mrs. Keith.

The law firm of Messrs. Shoop and Chalmers, attorneys for numerous banks and large American interests here, recently moved from their old quarters at 6 Yuen Ming Yuen road to more spacious offices in the new Chung Foo Union Bank Building, at 25 Jinkee Road. Mr. Max Shoop, a member of that firm and, until

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77 ROUTE VALLON

SALE SATURDAY
TO AID CHARITY

The annual bazaar of the Ministering Children's League will be held at the Town Hall next Saturday.

The stalls, which will be unusually attractive, will feature lamps, curios, lovely cushions, dainty toilet articles, silk vanity bags, candles put up in attractive boxes, fancy work, children's toys, and preserves.

One of the most attractive stalls will be the doll booth which will be furnished by the French School. The children of the school are contributing dolls of every size.

The Ministering Children's League is one of the most worthy charities in Shanghai. The organization is made up of children who are banded together to aid children in England and in China. Many schools are contributing articles.

Among the places to which the League sends contributions are Homes for Waifs and Strays, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and Treloar Homes. Locally, the League will send a check to the King's Daughters, and if sufficient funds are raised, will endow a cot in the new convalescent home and one for a small child in the Shantung Road Hospital.

American Claim
For "Occupation
Pay" Is Approved

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, March 2.—At the conference in Paris today, at which Sir John Bradbury, representing Britain, agreed to the legitimacy of the American claim for payment of the expenses of the American occupation forces, the United States representative was anxious to obtain prompt payment in cash or by instalments, but the amounts hitherto paid by Germany have been almost entirely distributed among the Allies, leaving the coffers of the Reparations Commission practically empty.

The United States is apparently willing to accept deliveries in kind, like dyestuffs, on account but Germany at present is delivering comparatively small quantities of dyestuffs.

Gilbert And Sullivan
Opera Stars To Sing
On Radio Monday

(Continued From Page 1)

patches to THE CHINA PRESS, which are received by no other paper in Shanghai, although Reuter's dispatches on important events are also read. 'Listeners in' are, as a result, given the news of the world, and the important local news from 12 to 24 hours ahead of mere ordinary mortals. The news broadcasting is especially interesting on Sunday evenings because of the fact that THE CHINA PRESS does not publish on Monday mornings and 'listeners in' get the jump on readers.

A notable increase of interest in radio is becoming apparent daily. Visitors to the broadcasting station are increasing in numbers—and nine out of ten who hear or see the radiophone in operation immediately become radio fans and get a receiving set as quickly as possible so as not to miss the program and novelty any longer than necessary.

WIN RADIO PRIZES

The Evening News yesterday announced the following winners of prizes in their contest for schoolboy amateurs on the construction of receiving sets:

First—John Derents, 121 Route Vallon, aged 14, Public School for Boys.

Second—Robert Robertson, 40 Scott Road, aged 13, Shanghai American School.

Honorable Mention—S. A. Judah, 49 Yu Yuen Road, aged 16, Shanghai Public School.

The judges were Mr. A. Bruce Puddicombe, president of the Shanghai International Radio Circle, and Mr. Allan Kees, a well known Shanghai amateur.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Bile Disorders. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 3s. 6d. LEECH and CO., LONDON, W.C.2. U.S.A. 100 N. 4th St. PHILADELPHIA, PA. U.S.A. TRADE MARKED. WORD "THERAPION" IS ON WRIT. GOVT. STAMP APPLIED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

Kemal Says Peace
Is Up To Powers

(Reuter's Service)

Constantinople, March 2.—In the course of a speech before a crowded meeting of the Assembly today Mustapha Kemal Pasha said that peace was now in the hands of the Powers, who only needed to recognise the rights the Turks had established to financial, economic and judicial independence in order to ensure it.

EINSTEIN HONORED

(Reuter's Service)

Madrid, March 2.—The University of Madrid today conferred an honorary degree on Dr. Einstein, who has arrived here.

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Moutrie Pianos

Beautiful in Design, they add
Distinction to the Finest Homes.

A Successful Record of Nearly Forty Years
in Pianoforte Construction, gives us the
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With Dombey's, the procedure of taking Beef (or Mutton, or Pork) into stock in the Refrigerator, becomes almost a ceremony.

The close scrutiny given to the sides of beef to insure quality, the careful weighing to make sure the cattle were not too large (very large cattle not being up to standard), the scrupulously clean, properly temperatured cold room where the sides are stored—

These are but a few of the outward signs of the realization of our responsibility to our Public.

This responsibility, we have always tried to carry well—and it is our privilege no less than our pride, to feel and to know that our Customers are more than thoroughly satisfied.

Taiyang Beef, which we are now
selling, is less fibrous than any
other, and much more satisfactory.

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Best Swatow Work—Fine Hand-made
Lingerie, Beautiful Brocades, Beaded
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Taste is a matter of
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We state it as our honest belief
that the tobaccos used in Chester-
field are of finer quality (and
hence of better taste) than in any
other cigarette at the price.

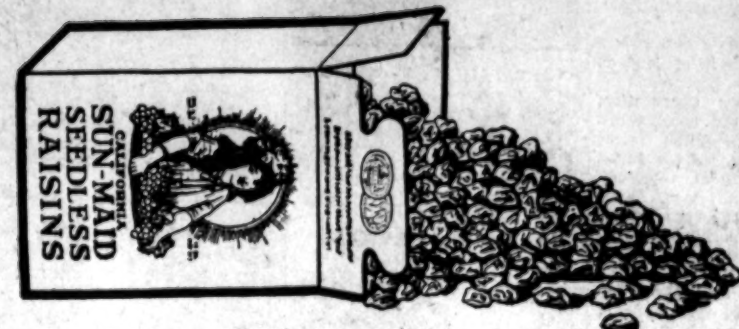
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SUN-MAID RAISINS



HAD YOUR IRON TODAY?

Are you feeling dull? If so eat more Sun-Maid Raisins and renew your energy.

They are sun-made, full of fruit sugar and iron in practically predigested form.

With Shanghai's enervating climate you need iron for vitality and that lasting energy which enables you to carry on.

Take advantage of the special sale now running at the following stores.

SINCERE COMPANY	Nanking Road	YUEN TAH	Corner Broadway and Boone Road
CHOCOLATE SHOP	36 Nanking Road	ZA CHONG	Hanbury Road, Opposite Public Market
CHUN LEE	28 Canton Road	YUE FONG & Co.	Woosung Road and Tiendong Road
KWANG TUNG CHONG	Honan Road, near Siking Road	FOOK HOW KUNG	348P Nanking Road
CHING MOW	57/59 Rue de Consulat	SUGARIE	57 N. Szechuen Road
LUEN HOW	Corner Broadway and Boone Road	WEE WEE COMPANY	69-72 N. Szechuen Road
	M. Y. SAN & CO., LTD. Nanking Road.		

Write to day for our free recipe book which tells of a hundred ways to prepare luscious raisin dishes

SUN-MAID RAISIN GROWERS

3 CANTON ROAD

ADMIRAL LINE PLANS SEATTLE OCEAN TERMINAL

To Build 3 Piers 1,100 Feet
Long, Warehouses And
Offices

Construction in Seattle of a great ocean shipping terminal costing \$12,000,000, including three huge piers 1,100 feet in length, warehouses of large capacity, and an office building are planned by the Pacific Steamship Company, the Admiral-Oriental Line, according to stories appearing in the Seattle Times.

Admiral Line officials and other shipping men in Shanghai were aware that the company intended creating an ocean terminal in the near future but were not aware that actual negotiations were under way.

Negotiations for the purchase of the twenty-acre tract of land on which the war-time shipyards of the Skinner and Eddy Corporation, known as Plant No. 2, were located, are now on between the Pacific Steamship Company and the United States Shipping Board, representing the government, which owns the land, the Seattle paper states. The Pacific Steamship Company has made an offer of \$800,000 for the property.

H. P. Alexander, president, and R. Stanley Dollar, vice president, of the Pacific Steamship Company, have approved the project and are awaiting a decision from the Shipping Board in regard to their \$800,000 offer for the site.

NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED
Negotiations for the purchase of the tract were first started by the Pacific Steamship Company in 1920 and were recently resumed. The offer for the tract will be renewed in Washington, D. C., within the next few weeks and presented in person by officers of the Pacific Steamship Company.

President Alexander, who sailed from San Francisco recently for Hawaii aboard the steamship H. F. Alexander, held a conference in San Francisco with Vice President Dollar of the company in regard to the project. They were reported in accord regarding plans for construction of the new terminal and the efforts being made to purchase the site from the Shipping Board.

Leases held by the Pacific Steamship Company for Piers A, B and D and the Grand Trunk dock, on the Seattle waterfront, expire within the next three years. Instead of renewing them it is planned by the Pacific Steamship Company to build its own terminal, concentrating its operations from three huge piers constructed on the site of Skinner and Eddy Plant No. 2.

\$500,000 CASH OFFERED
Negotiations for the purchase from the Shipping Board of the Skinner and Eddy site also are being conducted by the Seattle Port Commission. If the offer of the Port Commission is accepted by the Shipping Board voters of the Port District, which comprises all of King County, at the general election in May will be asked to approve the transfer of \$500,000 from funds obtained from a bond issue of \$500,000, authorized for further terminal development at Smith Cove, to a fund for construction of new shipping terminals on the site of Skinner and Eddy Shipbuilding Plant No. 2.

The Port Commission has offered the Shipping Board \$500,000 cash for the site, and plans to construct an ocean terminal as part of a new industrial district. In its offer to the Shipping Board for the site, the Port Commission agrees to construct an immigration station costing not to exceed \$300,000, to be leased to the Bureau of Immigration at a rental of 5 percent of its cost per annum, exclusive of the cost of the land, and a decision of the Shipping Board is expected within the next few weeks.

Naval Officer Finds Cure For "Bends"



Decompression Tank

Captain C. L. Tibbles

CAPTAIN C. L. Tibbles, Commander of the U. S. S. Falcon, has found a cure for the "bends," an agonizing disease that afflicts men who work under compressed air. He places the

patients in a specially constructed tank, seven feet high and twenty feet long. Compressed air is turned into the tank, and the patient is required to go through various body exercises, which

tend to accelerate circulation of the blood. The air bubbles in the blood, which cause the ailment, are reduced in size, move through the heart and out of the lungs.

producing anything very new. It is quite the other way with us. There are probably as many persons in America who think the best educational program has yet to be devised as there are persons who believe that the best program has been in operation for a long time. There are rest-

less souls among us who are constantly pointing out the defects in our educational procedure and suggesting remedies for these defects. There are schools scattered all over the country that are testing out new curriculums and new methods of organizing schools, of teaching subjects and of disciplining pupils; and there are several magazines devoted to the promotion of these new educational ventures.

While different experimental schools are testing the value of different programs, still they are all aiming at certain general objectives. They are seeking, first of all, to discover a way to give greater play to the abilities of the individual child. They are seeking, in the second place, to develop ways and means of developing initiative, independence and self-reliance in pupils in larger measure than the schools have been doing. Again, they are striving to make educational work of such a character that it will appeal to the interest of pupils so that they will spontaneously apply themselves to their tasks. In the fourth place, all these schools are trying to work out practical program so that pupils will learn more readily and completely than they have been learning how to adjust themselves to the real world of people and things about them.

MISS PARKHURST
One of the most recent experiments in education is called the Dalton Laboratory Plan. It was initiated and is being developed by Miss Helen Parkhurst, who was formerly at the head of the Montessori schools in America. She has been conducting experimental schools in America and in England for the purpose of testing her plan. In brief, her plan substitutes laboratory for recitation method. Suppose pupils are studying arithmetic in a Dalton Laboratory Plan school. They go to a special arithmetic room in the school. They find on the announcement board in this room the program of work in arithmetic for each month and for the year. They work in this room at their tasks as long as they wish each day. There is a teacher in the room, who gives

advice when it is needed, but there is no recitation. Each pupil comes and goes as and when he chooses, though when he leaves the room he presents for the teacher's approval the work he has accomplished during the period that he has been working there.

If he should come into the arithmetic room the first thing in the morning and wish to remain until noon because of his interest he would not be interfered with. Other pupils might come and go, but he would remain. If he could complete the month's contract in one morning, he would be permitted to do so. Each pupil is provided with a score card so that he can check what he has accomplished with the requirements for the month or the year. If he should wish to spend all his forenoon in the arithmetic laboratory until he had completed the program for a year he would be free to do so. Each individual is permitted to work in any laboratory as long as he is interested and as rapidly as his abilities will permit.

There is no class period in the school. A pupil may go at any time to any laboratory in which he is interested and apply himself to his contract. The teacher acts as a guide and counselor, but not as a recitation teacher, although she conducts quizzes, written and oral, as often as she thinks it necessary to test what the pupils are actually accomplishing.

NO CLASS PERIODS
There are no class periods in a school operated according to this

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BRITISH
FLOWER SHOP
is now showing
HYACINTHS, TULIPS
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this plan of work stimulates every pupil to do his best. It gives opportunity to a pupil of superior ability to progress more rapidly than one of mediocre ability. It develops self-control, initiative and self-reliance in a pupil, and it accustoms him to perform tasks in the way in which they will have to be performed in the world outside. The teachers who are working in the experimental schools in which the Dalton Laboratory Plan is in operation testify that it accomplishes the aims claimed for it by Miss Parkhurst.

The Dalton Laboratory Plan is a violent departure from all rigidity in education. The traditional school exalts the teacher and minimizes the initiative, self-reliance and interest of the individual pupil. The Dalton Laboratory Plan makes the teacher an adviser, overseer and planner, but gives to the individual pupil large freedom to follow a program of his own making, provided only that he works toward the general ends established by the school.

It may be safely predicted that the Dalton Laboratory Plan will be thoroughly and extensively tested. So far as it proves to be practicable it will be adopted because in America we are eager to attain the ends which are apparently attained in an effective way according to this plan. We may be able to adopt it in part, if not in whole, in all schools. Indeed, in many high schools the principle has been in operation, at least partially, for years.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, acrofoliosis and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, sores, eczema, gout, rheumatism, scurvy or beriberi, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the forerunner of consumption.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable. English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc. The VETARZO REGULATORS may be obtained from the VETARZO MEDICINE Co., 10, rue de la Paix, Paris, France. The genuine has words "VETARZO MEDICINE" on Government stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS.



OFFICE OF FIVE ROOMS

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2,000 square feet of floor
space.

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Moderate Rental.

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"THIS POSITION NEEDS A TRAINED MAN"

"This position is now vacant; but it needs a trained man. You've reached your limit. You can't expect to step into it and get the big salary that the work carries. But you CAN by preparing yourself for it."

THE OLD-TIMER

Is right. It is a serious question, this problem of getting ahead. There is only one solution—you must have TRAINING. You must be able to do work that others CAN'T do; or your pay will stay on a level with theirs.

The business of the I.C.S. is to help just such men to get high positions and hold them. Right now more than 150,000 ambitious men and women are preparing themselves for better positions through I.C.S. Courses. They are training for bigger work ahead. And in this the I.C.S. are helping them.

Resolve to-day to stop slaving and drudging. If you can make up your mind to send the Coupon below, you are the sort of person the I.C.S. can help. Write for information. Will you DO IT? NOW.

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Office: No. 15-33 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China

Please send me full particulars regarding the Course marked with X, without any obligation whatever.

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| -Architecture | -Mechanical |
| -Navigation | -Telegraph |
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by I.C.S. Special Phonograph method.

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From city to country
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BUSINESS letters, manuscripts, reports, field notes, letters to your friends, the school compositions of your little ones—all are best and most legibly written with the friendly aid of the Remington Portable.

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And you will be pleased to note that the keyboard, the great operating feature, is of the same size, with the same number of printing keys as the Standard Remington you have been using in your office for so long. No shifting for figures.

The Remington Portable was designed by Remington Engineers to be your companion and friend for intimate writing. It is made light in weight so that it can be easily carried. It is made small in size so that it can be tucked away in desk drawer or on the book-shelf—and Remington quality is built in, because that's the Remington way.

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Educational Pioneering

BY M. V. O'SHEA
(Professor of Education, University of Wisconsin)

America is the home of educational experimentation. The experimental work which is being attempted in other countries is slight compared with what is being done in our country. Even when new methods are suggested in other countries, as in the case of the Montessori methods, which were worked out in Rome, there are as a rule tested much more thoroughly and modified more extensively in America than in any other place. The people in foreign countries look with suspicion upon any new educational venture, although they are now very eager to extend traditional educational work. They want more of what they have had, but they are extremely cautious about in-

C 2240

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Situation Wanted

BRITISH Shipmaster excellent Testimonials 3 years Master sail, six years Master steam. Experienced Salvage man will go anywhere steam or sail. Not afraid of danger, seeks position, guarantee given. Apply to Box 969, THE CHINA PRESS.

5675 M. 8

WARDROBE TRUNKS

Steamer and cabin trunks made of fibre, leather and sheet iron, and fitted with indestructible corners, bolts, locks, hinges, steel ball bearing casters etc., also 1st class genuine.

LEATHER SUIT CASES

Handbags &c. fitted with best American leathers sold by China Trunk Emporium, corner of Nanking & Thibet Rds., the only place in town noted for quality & cheapness. 54110

Cercle Sportif Francais

NOTICE

A Theatrical performance will be given in the premises of the C.S.F. on Saturday, 17th March, 1923, at 9.30 p.m. sharp.

The show will consist of a local and satiric sketch. In two acts and three tableaux. Price of ticket Mex. \$3.00. Admission strictly reserved to Members and their guests. 56682 M. 4

Cercle Sportif Francais
Fancy Dress Masked Ball

SATURDAY, MARCH 10th, 1923

The Committee beg to inform the Members of the C.S.F. that Saturday, March 10th, 1923, has been fixed for a FANCY DRESS MASKED BALL.

Fancy dresses are compulsory for ladies and gentlemen.

Tickets can be delivered THROUGH MEMBERS ONLY.

Tickets \$2.00
Cold buffet \$1.00
THE COMMITTEE. 56703 M. 4

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Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles, 73 Nanking Road
Between Honan & Nantung Rds
Piles guaranteed to be cured with in ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)
Office hours: 8-12 & 1-4 daily, or by appointment, Tel. C. 2157.

Mrs. M. GERSHORN. Massage given under doctors' orders only. Highest medical references. Patients attended at own homes or at Whiteaway and Laidlaw's Build. Inc. Szechuen Road, fourth floor Room 8, between the hours 12-1 and 5-7 p.m. 44 Route Doumer. Tel. V. 5873. 5305

Dr. Med. Alex. Renner

GENERAL PRACTITIONER AND SPECIALIST IN WOMEN'S AND INTERNAL DISEASES

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Tel. C. 0980
Office hours 11-1 and 4-6
Residence, Kalee Hotel
Tel. C. 666

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(Amer-Oriental Bank Building)
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Opposite AMERICAN CLUB.
34 NANKING ROAD.

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

SUMMER RESORTS

VALLEY HOTEL: Kuling American owned Private Hotel opening on June 1st, for the Season. Located within 2 minutes walk of the Russian swimming pool and tennis courts. All double rooms with baths attached. Ideal place for rest and quietness. Terms moderate. Those wishing to engage rooms for the season should apply early to Box No. 550, THE CHINA PRESS. 56271

MOKANSHAN. Grand View House, under entirely new management, opens on May 1. First-class accommodation. Post Office Box 642, Shanghai. 56519

TO LET or for sale, two furnished houses at Peitaiho, Rocky Point. For further particulars apply to R. Hempel, Peking Dairy, Legation Street, Peking. 56544 M. 25

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE, well furnished house, suitable for boarding house, 7 bedrooms, large dining room, Vicinity of Quinsan Gardens. Lease 3 years and 5 months. Rent Tls. 15 per month. For particulars please apply to Box 992, THE CHINA PRESS. 56774 M. 6

HOUSE for sale, large detached residence standing on Mow 2,368 of land. Most desirable locality: Northeast corner of Avenue and Seymour Roads, contains 12 rooms, ample servants' quarters, garage and garden. For particulars apply China Realty Company, Limited, 14a Kiangse Road. 56703 M. 4

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: House-boy. Will anyone recommend good number one house boy. Must understand English. Reply to Box 986, THE CHINA PRESS. 56762 M. 7

WOOL: Experienced and capable foreigner wanted for Tientsin. Answers will be held in strict confidence. Reply to Box 985, THE CHINA PRESS. 56760

STENOGRAPHER WANTED: Young lady, willing and able worker. State experience by letter. Good wages for good work. Reply to Box 990, THE CHINA PRESS. 56771 M. 7

WANTED: Smart outdoor foreign salesman. Reply to Box 965, THE CHINA PRESS. 56718 M. 4

WANTED, well experienced stenographer to teach shorthand and bookkeeping at night. Please give full qualifications to Box No. 972, THE CHINA PRESS. 56732 M. 4

WANTED: Girl assistant, Portuguese or Chinese, for a store. (Hongkong district). Free tiffin supplied. Apply to Box 960, THE CHINA PRESS. 56695 M. 4

GODOWNS TO LET

GODOWN SPACE to let, Minghong Road, 2,000 square feet. Telephone C. 5021. 56759

TO LET. From May 1st, or earlier if necessary, modern concrete godown in Central district, close to Bund and Soochow Creek. Area approximately 3,750 square feet. Low insurance rate. Very moderate rental. Apply to Box 977, THE CHINA PRESS. 56763 M. 6

TO LET, for immediate occupation godown, Broadway and Chaou-tong Roads, 2 floors 9,000 square feet. Very desirable. For particulars apply to Singer Sewing Machine Company, 64 Peking Road. T. F. 107

DANCING CLASSES

DANCING: Latest steps in Foxtrot and Waltz. Beginners taught thoroughly and quickly by experienced American lady. Telephone W. 2437. 56701

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.

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Specialist in female diseases, confinements, surgical, internal urinary diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment.
Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. 434, 14 Kiangse Road, corner Kiangse Road, Extra Building above Asia Banking Corporation. 55580

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG lady of refinement desires position as governess for small children, or would care for invalid in good home. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 933, THE CHINA PRESS. 56750 M. 9

WORK after office hours wanted by an experienced Chinese shorthand writer and bookkeeper. Apply to Box 979, THE CHINA PRESS. 56741 M. 1

PUBLIC stenographer. Will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Special monthly rates. 20 Jinkoo Road. Telephone Central 2351. 56670

EXPERIENCED lady typist & cable clerk (German, English, French) seeks position. Good references. Apply to Box 967, THE CHINA PRESS. 56722

GERMAN lady, knowledge of German, English and French shorthand, desires position. Apply to Box 994, THE CHINA PRESS. 56778 M. 7

CHINESE, desires position as general clerk or typist, knows bookkeeping. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 988, THE CHINA PRESS. 56767 M. 4

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 66

WANTED, responsible position by experienced man, having had charge of wharf and godown work. No objection to outposts. Reply to Box 962, THE CHINA PRESS. 56704 M. 9

YOUNG lady from the Baltic Provinces, seeks post to children or as housekeeper, or any suitable work, perfectly in German Russian, and some English. Address Box No. 951, THE CHINA PRESS. 56680 M. 6

TRAVELLING amah, has been ten months in America, can recommend faithful, hard worker, good sailor. Telephone W. 1897. 56614 M. 4

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND. Police dog (bitch). Kindly give full particulars to Box No. 970, THE CHINA PRESS. 56728 M. 4

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO LET, 496C. Rue Lafayette, 6 rooms, 2 bathrooms and garage. 404, Rue Lafayette, 4 rooms, 2 bathrooms, attic and garage. Both houses have hot and cold water installation, sanitary flushing and can be viewed any time during the day. Apply to Box 982, THE CHINA PRESS. 56745 M. 7

3 roomed completely furnished house, Western district, garden, tennis court, garage for rent, immediate occupation. Apply to Box 987, THE CHINA PRESS. 56766 M. 7

FOR immediate transfer an excellent house, 4, Ezra Road, Ezra building, 5th floor (lift). Apply personally or by Tel. C. 4703 from 12 to 3 and 5 to 6 p.m. daily. 56769 M. 4

TO BE LET: for long or short period, one newly built semi-foreign roomy dwelling house in Route Ferguson. Apply Gardener, 204 Route Ferguson. 56717 M. 2

FOR RENT, immediate occupation, four room house in good locality, French town, close to Central district, modern sanitation. Tels. 80.00 per month. Apply to Box 955, THE CHINA PRESS. 56691 M. 4

TO LET. A three-storeyed residence, with commodious attic, containing nine living rooms with all modern conveniences, situated on North Szechuen Road, near the Park and School. Immediate occupation. Please apply to Box 957, THE CHINA PRESS. 56690 M. 4

TO LET, unfurnished part of house 6 rooms, kitchen, bath, verandas. Bubbling Well and Seymour Road. Rent including taxes, water, Tls. 80. Apply to Box 928, THE CHINA PRESS. 56633

TO LET, in Western district, four roomed house, servants' quarters, attic, etc. Near tram. Rental Tels. 60. Furniture and fittings to be taken over at reasonable price. Apply to Box 950, THE CHINA PRESS. 56677 M. 4

SIX roomed house to let in French town, complete sanitary conveniences, garage, near tram. Immediate occupation. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulat. T. F. 112

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET. Suite of two small, well lighted office rooms in corner building close to Bund, French Concession. Very moderate rental includes light, water and taxes. Apply to Box 976, THE CHINA PRESS. 56763 M. 6

TO LET, one or two office rooms. For particulars apply to M. A. Topas and Co. 6, Kiukiang Road. 56665

TO LET, two front bright and big offices, ground floor, situated at 23 Peking Road, (corner of Yuen Ming Yuen and Peking Roads). Moderate rent. Apply to P. O. Box No. 512. 56710 M. 9

TO LET, spacious hall, 30 X 80 square feet, (total 1,500 square feet), in most central location of Shanghai, (near corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads.) Tls. 175 monthly. Suitable for offices, godown, etc. Apply to Mr. K. Zylstra, 40A, Kiangse Road. 56698 M. 4

FOR RENT, one small and one large store with large plate glass window at No. 111, Avenue Edward VII. Apply 115, Avenue Edward VII. T. F. 126

TO LET, five office rooms about 2,000 square feet, with lighting and heating in the building at the corner of Jinkoo and Szechuen Roads. Apply to Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ningpo Road, phone C. 4522. T. F. 97

OFFICES: Ground floor, Ezra Road, low rental. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 616, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 116

FOR RENT: Ground floor space with large show windows. Suitable for store or office. Moderate rental. Apply 115, Avenue Edward VII. T. F. 97

TO LET. Shop at No. 1 Seward Road, for further particulars apply to Curzins and Milne, 38 Kiangse Road. T. F. 53

USED CARS

FOR SALE "Buick" 4 cylinder, 5 seater, in excellent condition. Price very cheap. Apply "Great Western Garage", 131, Avenue Foch. 56746 M. 7

CITROEN in good running order. New cost Tls. 2,400. Well accept half price. Apply to Box 993, THE CHINA PRESS. 56776 M. 7

CALTHORE 2 seater, smart, fast, reliable and very economical, under 4,000 miles. Owner going away. Apply to Box 989, THE CHINA PRESS. 56743 M. 7

CADILLAC sedan car, 7 seater, 8 cylinder, excellent condition. Owner leaving Shanghai, will be sold at reasonable offer. Apply to Box 964, THE CHINA PRESS. 56713 M. 6

OWNER driven, 2 and 3 seater Scripps Booth car, recently overhauled. For Tls. 140.00. Will sell for Tls. 700.00, J. Turner, Standard Oil, Telephone C. 257. 56720 M. 6

PROFESSIONAL

CELLIST. Teacher from Vladivostok Conservatory (pupil of professor Erlic). Experienced in giving lessons according highly recommended program of the Moscow Conservatory. Address enquiries by letter to V. Erml. I. F. 4, Muirhead Road, or call between 6 to 7 p.m. 56816 M. 8

ALICE CHANG, masseuse and manicurist, work done at her house or will visit customers. Apply 1475 Avenue Road, near Medhurst Road, above Wah Ing Shoe Maker. 56549 M. 1

MARGUERITE GORDON. Qualified midwife and confinement nurse (10 years local practice). No. 4 Hou Fok Terrace (off North Szechuen Road). Telephone N. 163 or N. 1376. T. F. 110

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

WANTED by American bachelor, one single room. Board optional. Quinsan Gardens district preferred, others considered. Apply to Box 954, "THE CHINA PRESS. 56752 M. 4

WANTED, room or flat, with or without board, in Eastern or Northern districts. Reply to Box 971, THE CHINA PRESS. 56731 M. 4

WANTED, well-furnished large room in Central district, with bath, phone, breakfast only required. Apply stating terms to Box 814, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.
Board—Residence
Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
Under American Supervision To let, with full board, one large room, with bathroom and verandah, facing Gardens. Tel. North 482.

BOSTONIA

61, Carter Road
Now vacant: One large room with bath. 55625

NEAR COUNTRY CLUB, with full board, British home, large well furnished bed-sitting room with closed in verandah facing South. Suitable for married couple or two friends, private bathroom, hot and cold water. Vacant March 15th. Telephone & tennis. Apply to Box 991, THE CHINA PRESS. 56772 M. 4

THE Bubbling Well Private Hotel, 103, Bubbling Well Road. To let, with board, large well-furnished rooms, with private bathrooms attached. Suitable for married couples, or bachelors. Excellent table, good service. Please apply at above address, or phone West 805. Under new management. Apply to Box 929, THE CHINA PRESS. 56748 M. 8

FIVE ROOMS with baths, telephone, tennis, garage, etc. Suitable for bachelor quarters. Clean and comfortable. 46, Ferry Road. 56602

EIGHTEEN Quinsan Gardens. Beautifully furnished apartment. Two rooms, private bath (geyser). Coal stove and grate fires. No extra charge for heat. Best American cooking in China. Ideal home for three men or couple. 56539

350 Avenue Joffre, without board, two single rooms to let, comfortably furnished, baths and phone. Moderate terms. Phone W. 3758. 56729 M. 9

ROOM TO RENT, private American family, modern sanitation, hot and cold water, excellent boy, nice car, car fare, will serve breakfast, home side ham and bacon, hot biscuits, waffles and honey, hot cakes and maple syrup, rent reasonable, located in French town. Reply to Box 961, THE CHINA PRESS. 56700 M. 6

TO LET: Large bedroom with verandah facing South. Bathroom attached, also one small bedroom. Tennis court and garage. Use of telephone. Terms most reasonable. Please apply 98, Route des Soeurs or telephone W. 3073. 56577 M. 16

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, near Gordon Mrs. H. Russell. 56039

CENTRAL district. To let, comfortably furnished double room, facing South, bathroom attached. Full board. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 HanKow Road. 56671 M. 14

TO LET, in French Concession, one or two large bedrooms, bathroom attached, hot and cold water, verandah facing South and large lawn. Use of drawing room and garage. If desired, Excellent table. Tel. W. 2173, or apply to Box 946, THE CHINA PRESS. 56870 M. 4

TO LET: Centrally located, Opposite Race Course. Well furnished bedroom, verandah and bathroom attached. Good table kept. 72, Bubbling Well Road. 56572 M. 28

WELL furnished double and single rooms, to let with board. Apply 122, Boone Road. 56606 M. 6

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with bath and first class board in newly refitted house now under American management. 23 North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 2554. T. F. 124

TO LET, double bed-sitting room and single, separate or altogether, with all modern conveniences, (separate bath), near French Park, French supervision. 127, Route Vallon. W. 3125. 56686 M. 4

IN PRIVATE HOME, large, well furnished room for couple, or two ladies, with bathroom attached. Board. Western district. Apply to Box 932, THE CHINA PRESS. 56637 M. 3

FURNISHED rooms with bathroom attached, Excellent board. \$80 to 150 single, 150 to 200 double. 34, Haskell Road. Phone North 255. 56559 M. 7

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET, large South room, private bath, use of telephone. 50, Range Road. \$45.00. 56777 M. 4

VACANT 15th March. Very large most comfortably furnished bedroom, small den and private bathroom. Overlooking Bubbling Well and Country Club. Very best food and service, bachelors only. 7 Love Lane. Tel. West 2544. 56740 M. 7

TO LET, nice single or double rooms, in French town, near the tram line. 308 Rue Chapais, corner Rue de l'Observatoire. And there are to let for summer season in Tsingtao, rooms with board. 56751

WANTED two gentlemen to share large nicely furnished room with board in private home. Modern conveniences. Phone West 1795. Address 23, Seymour Road. 56749 M. 7

TO LET, one large attic room and one ground floor room facing South. For particulars apply 128, Boone Road. 56774 M. 6

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms and unfurnished flat. Modern conveniences. Tracey Terrace Route de Soeurs. Apply to Box 975, THE CHINA PRESS. 56737

ROOMS TO LET

SAVE MONEY. One double, one single furnished room vacant in private home Terms exceptionally moderate. Rooms newly furnished, cuisine excellent Apply 45 Haining Road (opposite Police Station). 56736 M. 6

HOESE-BOATS

FOR HIRE houseboats "Louisville" "Maggie" "Nino" "Oasis". For further particulars please apply by letter to "Advertiser" Royal Hotel, Range Road. 56764 M. 10

APARTMENTS TO LET

FLAT TO LET, Central, top floor, four large rooms, two bathrooms, several small rooms, income to take over practically new furniture at valuation or under cost. Apply to Box 981, THE CHINA PRESS. 56743 M. 7

TO LET, near French Park, unfurnished flat of two rooms, bathroom, servant's room, kitchen and verandah, also one furnished bed-sitting room, for two persons. 606, Rue de l'Observatoire. 56679

TAELS 60 inclusive unfurnished top flat in new private house off Bubbling Well Road, 5 minutes' tram, 2 rooms, kitchenette, modern tiled bathroom, very nicely fitted up, hot and cold water laid on, flush etc. Electric light, use of telephone. If furnished, Tels. 70. Apply to Box 963, THE CHINA PRESS. 56733 M. 7

NEW YORK milliner latest spring and sport hats, also winter hats, half price. 31, Tracey Terrace, Route des Soeurs, Tong. 56737

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE: Hamilton beach electric vibrator. Appliances for scalp treatment, massage, etc. Telephone West 2343. 56754 M. 4

PIANO baby grand, American make, in fine condition, reasonable price. Apply to Box 973, THE CHINA PRESS. 56733 M. 7

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE: Hamilton beach electric vibrator. Appliances for scalp treatment, massage, etc. Telephone West 2343. 56754 M. 4

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FEVERISH FABLES



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EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN taught by German teacher. Easy and new method. Apply to 301E, Avenue Joffre. 56739 M. 4

FRANCAISE: graduate teacher gives French lessons, theory, conversation, also commercial business. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 974, THE CHINA PRESS. 56736 M. 6

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED a partner, Chinese, with capital Tls. 4,000 for a very solid, profitable and new business for Shanghai. Reply to Box 872, THE CHINA PRESS. 56755 M. 9

FOR SALE: A boarding house, well furnished, in Central district. Apply to Box 952, THE CHINA PRESS. 56654 M. 13

EXCHANGE AND MART

WANTED: Large fireproof safe cabinet, also calculating machine. Apply Post Office Box 905. 56761 M. 4

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE: Hamilton beach electric vibrator. Appliances for scalp treatment, massage, etc. Telephone West 2343. 56754 M. 4

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LINER MADISON DUE THURSDAY WITH U.S. MAILED

Nanking Due This Morning;
Sails For Hongkong
Tomorrow

Two trans-Pacific liners are arriving from America this week-end and the next heavy mail from the States will be brought here by the President Madison on Thursday. The Empress of Asia is coming from Vancouver next Saturday.

The Nanking of the China Mail is due in Shanghai from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan, and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf about 11 o'clock. The vessel has on board 32 passengers, 11 bags of mail and 747 tons of general cargo for this port, and will sail for Hongkong direct tomorrow morning.

The Korea Maru steamed up the Whangpoo and docked at the Kaito Wharf, Pootung, yesterday morning, will sail for Hongkong today. The tender with outgoing passengers for the steamer will leave the Customs jetty at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mail for America and Honolulu will be sent on the President Lincoln next Friday. The steamer which was delayed on the outward trip owing to its giving assistance to the disabled ship West Heffron, will make up the lost time and is coming here from Manila direct.

Following the Morea which sailed for London yesterday morning, the next mail for Europe via the Suez will go on the Hakone Maru next Saturday, and is to close on Friday night. Mail from Europe will arrive on Tuesday on the M.M. steamer Porthos which is coming from Marseilles.

The Nankin of P. and O., from London on February 1 with mail, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai next Wednesday, and the Glenluce of the Glen Line, is due in Shanghai from London and ports tomorrow afternoon.

The Rinda of the Norwegian, Africa and Australia Line, from Christiania, left Hamburg, on February 25 and is due here about April 20. The Pfalz of Norddeutscher Lloyd which left Hongkong last Thursday, will arrive tomorrow, and the Werra of the same line, left Genoa on February 28, and is expected here about April 2.

The Gabeta of the British India is due in Shanghai this afternoon, and the Tando of the same line is expected to leave Hongkong for Amoy and Shanghai next Thursday. Both steamers are from Calcutta.

Chemical Society Meets Tomorrow

A meeting of the Shanghai Chemical Society will be held at the Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road, at 5:15 p.m. Monday. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance of members on account of the importance of the business matters to be discussed.

GROSBOS TO SPEAK

Headmaster Charles Grosbois of the French Municipal School will give a lecture on "Modern Music" at the French Club on Friday, March 16, under the auspices of the Alliance Francaise. Madame Fabre and Madame Warren will assist. The lecture starts at 9:15 p.m.

IF! A FEW EMBARRASSING MOMENTS IN HISTORY THAT THE BOOK FAILS TO MENTION



British Debt To U. S. Totals Ten Billions

Washington, March 2.—The British debt, as of last May 15, aggregated \$4,074,818,358 principal and \$611,044,201 interest. Since that time \$100,000,000 has been paid on the interest charges accruing subsequently, although the total of these charges has never been made public.

The \$611,000,000 or more of interest was assessed at 5 percent, while the terms of the tentative settlement, unless changed by the British acceptance, provide for 4 1/2 percent interest over the period from which the loans were made to the date of the settlement. The figure on the amount of accrued interest as a result will be somewhat reduced.

Treasury statisticians computed the total figure at more than \$10,000,000,000 which Great Britain will have paid at the end of the sixty-two year period. The right Great Britain reserves to retire such portions of the debt at such times as her financial position permits may reduce the amount.

The American suggestions called for final payment of the nearly \$5,000,000,000 debt in sixty-two years with interest rates of 3 percent for the first ten years and 3 1/2 percent thereafter, and

an amortisation rate of one-half of 1 percent of the principal annually. The law prescribes an interest rate of 4 1/2 percent and payment in twenty-five years, and Congressional action of some kind, therefore, would be necessary before the settlement could become actually operative.

FOREIGN LOANS

Peking, March 2.—The Cabinet resolved yesterday to submit all foreign and domestic loan contracts concluded since 1917 to Parliament for approval. Instructions to that end have been given to the Ministries of the Ministries of Finance, Communications and Interior.

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There are too many to list, but here's a few of them.

		List Price	Sale Price
Andrews	Across out Mongolian Plains	\$10.00	\$5.00
Bishop	Life of Theodore Roosevelt. 2 volumes	20.00	12.00
Burdick	Essentials of Business Law	4.00	2.50
Calkins	Business of Advertising	6.00	3.00
Camp	Keeping Fit all the way	2.70	1.50
Candler	Long Road to Bagdad. 2 volumes	20.00	10.00
Dwight	Constantinople, old and new	10.00	5.00
Forbes	Romance of Business	3.30	2.00
Franck	Roaming through the West Indies	10.00	7.00
Gallagher	America's Aims and Asia's Aspirations	7.00	5.00
Gibson	Forces Mining and Undermining China	4.00	2.00
Greenbie	Eyes of the East	7.00	5.00
Hollingsworth	Advertising and Selling	6.00	3.00
Hoxie	Trade Unionism in U. S. A.	6.00	3.00
Jastrow	Character and Temperament	5.50	3.00

		List Price	Sale Price
Jastrow	Eastern Question and Solution	\$6.00	\$3.00
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Laughlin	Complete Dressmaker	3.50	1.75
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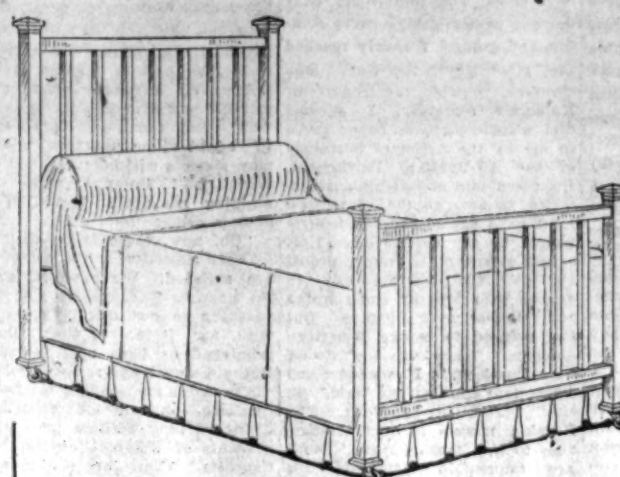
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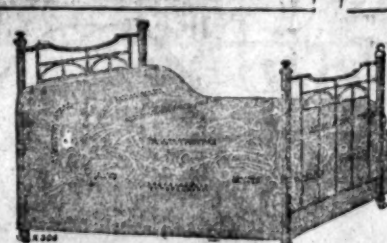
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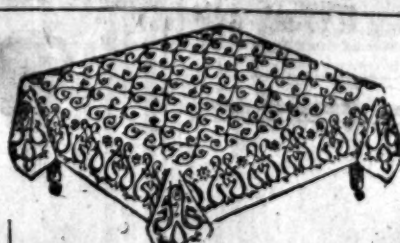
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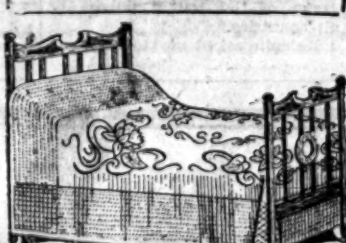
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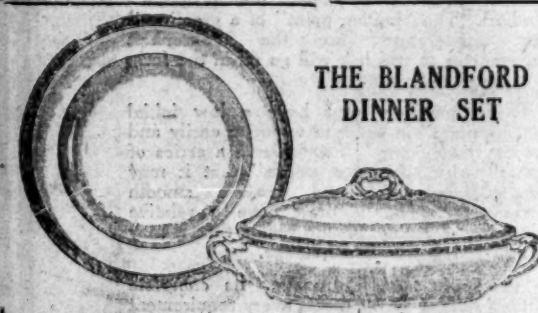
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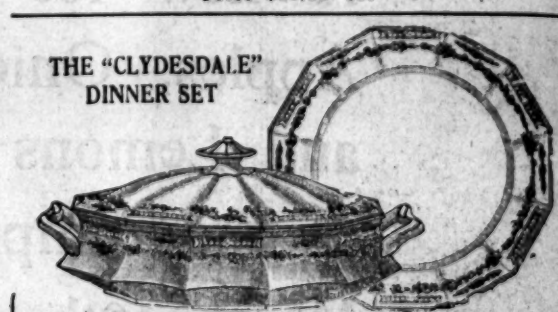
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The Elderly Peasant Who Is President Of Russia

Presenting The Shrewd Personality And Optimistic Opinions Of M. Kalenin, Ex-Farm Worker, Ex-Mechanic, Who Is The Titular Head Of The Soviet Republic

BY SABEL ZIMAND

It was a bright, frosty November day as I was walking in the neighborhood of the Kremlin with a newly arrived correspondent when the President of the Soviet Republic peered us, nodded his head and said, "Zdravste, Tovarache."

He was striding along to his Kremlin with a brief-case under his arm. He was dressed in an old overcoat and appeared to be hurried in thought. His gray beard, the brief-case, his glasses and bent shoulders made him resemble a farmer. He was striding carelessly, as any other farmer holding an official position might do.

"Who is this peasant?" asked my companion.

"This peasant is the President of this mighty country, called today 'the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic,'" said I.

"But is not Lenin the President of Russia?" asked he with surprise.

"Lenin," replied I, "is the President of the People's Commissaries, which is what we would call Prime Minister, and Kalenin occupies the same position as Mr. Harding."

My friend's question did not surprise me in the least. Very few people know that Soviet Russia has a President. We are so much accustomed to think of Lenin as the supreme ruler that it is not known to many that Russia has at present a Chief Executive and has had since the Bolsheviks came to power.

There are many things we do not know about Russia. For instance, how many know that Russia has a Parliament, which meets at certain intervals, and has its presiding officer the President of the Republic? Of course, one cannot say that the Russian Soviet Parliament has much power. Neither Mussolini's, but the Russians have a Parliament and a President.

The rulers of Russia believe the rules of Russia believe that big Parliaments and any Russian Parliament is apt to be big—are instruments of destruction; that any assembly of thousands

of delegates is fit only for agitation and debate; that constructive work can be done only by a few. And so they concentrate the power of actually running the country in a very few hands. There is an institution called the Political Bureau of the Communist Party. This Political Bureau is composed of hardly more than a dozen men. And these dozen men decide what is best for the Russians. Before any piece of legislation comes up to the Parliament, it is decided in advance by the Political Bureau.

The Parliament debates and talks and then decides as the Political Bureau indicated. A prominent Communist said to me: "We must have a Parliament in order that our people can talk themselves out. But it has been proved that Parliaments can't do any real work. Even Carlyle in his 'History of the French Revolution' says that a Parliament is fit only for destroying. Our people back us in our actions because they know that everything we do is meant for their welfare."

It was at least four months before this accidental meeting with Kalenin that I had a long talk with him. It was not in the Kremlin where I talked with him. It was in a large building across from the Kremlin.

I had to make my way through a crowd to see Kalenin. The stairs, the anteroom and the room of his secretary were jammed with people. And they came from all parts of Russia.

Here was a peasant from Vladimir whose cow had been stolen; there stood a famous geologist looking over a map of Russia. On the stairway, with a face of sorrow, waited the Jewish rabbi whose church had been confiscated; in the corner an engineer was reading a document. A priest, with a long chain over his breast and a golden cross attached, was in deep conversation with several engineers. The engineers argued that the old church was being destroyed and no new one had taken its place. Social Revolutionists were hoping that the de-

ree of exile against them would be revoked.

A clerk was continually calling out names; people were coming and going. I slowly reached the place where the clerk was standing outside the room of Kalenin's secretary. I showed him a little piece of paper given to me by the Assistant Secretary of the All-Russian Parliament. He asked one of Kalenin's secretaries to arrange the interview for me. I passed and felt a little nearer to my destination.

Kalenin's secretary, a young, graceful girl who was formerly a full girl who was formerly a dancer, was smoking and running and looking over papers. But she refused to smoke American cigarettes. "They are too strong for Russians," I waited and every ten minutes she said, "Silence" ("Just a minute"). The Russian minute is only comparable to the Russian ruble. Both are impossible standards for other nations.

At last I got in. I found Kalenin rolling a cigarette out of typewriter paper. From the first minute I saw I was in front of a shrewd man, and the further the conversation progressed, the more I saw he was a man of Russian soil. A shrewd peasant, a kind of Russian Senator Martin of New Jersey. Martin was a good democrat and believed that even the denial of franchise to women was democracy. Kalenin is a good Communist, and believes that no matter what has happened and is happening, Communism will succeed.

He is an atheist. It is true he has his saints—those who died for the Communist revolution, the church fathers of the Communist thought, the Communist martyrs like Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. He stands up religiously at every occasion when the 'International' is sung. He believes in Lenin because he sees in him embodied the fanatic stubbornness of the Russian peasant with the wisdom of the leader of the masses. He holds, with his peasant stubbornness, to the belief that Lenin is the new savior of the toiling masses of all countries.

Kalenin asked me to sit down

and started to look me over. The telephone was ringing. "I am busy now," said he; "call up after an hour." I was encouraged; he is going to give me a whole hour.

"Tell me something about the attitude of the peasants toward the Government."

"Well"—Kalenin went on making himself a cigaret out of typewriter paper—"the peasants are free, they have land, they make money, they are better off than they ever were before."

"Yes, yes," said I, interrupting the peasantworker President; "but were not they the ones who were so hostile to your Government that you had to change your policy and introduce what you call the new economic policy, and 'don't they force you very soon to adopt other measures which may mean a complete reversal of Sovietism?'" Kalenin was examining me again closely. The answer came:

"Oh, now, there is no danger in that direction. The peasants are satisfied. We have adopted the necessary changes to get the peasants on our side. They are with us. It is true that they sabotaged us once upon a time. But not any longer. Look what the peasants are sending me from Caucasasia"—and he took from his drawer a long petition from the peasants of different districts of Caucasasia. "They are asking me to come down to see them. And from all over the country I receive such petitions."

He was afraid he had not convinced me and he added: "The peasants, the peasants—don't they know that we stand for them? Yes, they do. We have convinced them of that by this time. Ours is a party of peasants and workers. If the famine is only eliminated, there will be no danger for us."

"But how about the taxes?" I asked. "Do the peasants pay their taxes?" "From all the information we have gathered, I can say with assurance that they will. Our moral power has increased tenfold. Before, we were merely respected, now we are loved. Have you seen those people in the waiting room? They come to us because our power is being recognized in all classes of society."

"Now, Tovarache Kalenin, let me ask you a question which puzzles me a lot as a foreigner: From the point of view of your party, does not the giving of concessions to foreigners represent a real danger to your country?"

Kalenin replied: "Russia is not afraid of foreign capitalists and is willing to give them con-

cessions. As for the danger, what danger is there for the Government in Moscow if foreign capital works in Siberia? The people are with us and will fight with us against all dangers."

"No, Tovarache Kalenin," said I, interrupting the President. "That is all right, but my question refers also to running the industries in Russia, Ukraine, the Caucasasia, etc., and not only in Siberia. And I was informed the day by no less important a person than Rykov, Lenin's first assistant, that Russia is ready to grant concessions even for building of railroads, which would be a control of the railroads by the foreign builders. How about it, Mr. President?"

"I will explain," and he went on explaining. "You see, as we control the political power we can always see to it that the foreigners do us no damage. You have noticed during your stay in the country we are politically stronger than most of the European Governments. We are backed by the people of Russia, and with that political power we can do away with any dangers. We are not giving concessions out of love for foreign capitalists. We are doing it because we want to reconstruct our country economically faster than it would be possible if we depend on our own forces. We are a big country and with a few good harvests we will be in a position to raise our industries without foreign help. It would be a slower process. But we could do it. We want to do it faster and have our people suffer less, and that is why we make such generous offers to serious foreign in-

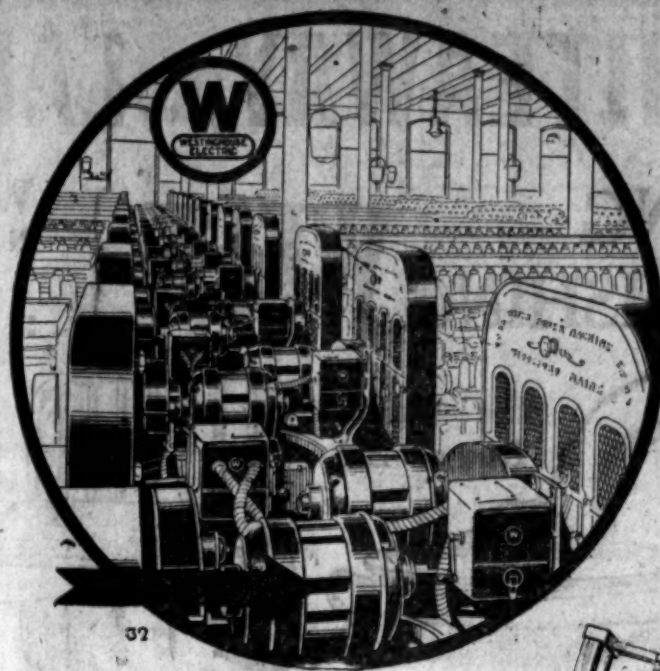
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THE first law of the road is: Keep to your left. The second is: Drive carefully. The third is: Give the other fellow an even break. And the fourth: Know your car.

Doubtless you try to observe all faithfully. But even the most careful of us grow careless at times. And nowadays a little carelessness is a dangerous and often an expensive thing. This is especially true in Shanghai with its crowded traffic and strict traffic rules. So add a fifth maxim: Know your traffic rules.

Generally speaking, the more carefully—the more smoothly—you drive your car the longer it will last. Easy turns, gentle stops, proper adjustment and constant care—these mean long life to the car and freedom from trouble.

Here are a few driving don'ts. Seemingly minor, these are some of the things which go to make motoring either pleasant or unpleasant; either economical or expensive.

- 1.—Don't start until you're sure that you have enough gasoline, water and oil.
- 2.—Don't fill the gasoline tank too full. Leave an air space at the top or gasoline may not flow properly.
- 3.—Don't hog the middle of the road.
- 4.—Don't allow the motor to race or run fast when out of gear. If the car is to be stopped for a few minutes, it's best to stop the motor and save gasoline. If you must keep the motor running, don't let it race.
- 5.—Don't fail to examine the intake manifold occasionally. Connections sometimes get loose and allow air to enter and weaken the mixture.
- 6.—Don't look for engine trouble until you've first made sure that you have gasoline.

- 7.—Don't forget to have an extra spare plug in the car.
- 8.—Don't use a match or a small torch to inspect the carburetor.
- 9.—Don't forget to keep all moving parts properly lubricated.
- 10.—Don't fail to put distilled water in battery every 40 or 15 days.
- 11.—Most important, don't fail to use a good gasoline.

Good gasoline is gasoline that produces quick starts, brisk acceleration and full power and mileage. Refiners test gasoline for these essential qualities by the "boiling point" standard. The "boiling point" of a gasoline is that temperature on the Fahrenheit thermometer at which it will go off in the form of vapor.

Good gasoline must have a low initial "boiling point" in order to vaporize easily and provide quick starts. It must have a series of gradually rising "boiling points" that it may burn up speedily and provide smooth acceleration. And it must have a relative proportion of higher boiling points that it may, provide full power and mileage.

Pratt's is such a gasoline. Its complete chain of boiling points meets every requirement throughout the range of engine power and speed, just as the well-laid grate fire gets going quickly and produces full heat.

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PRATT'S MOTOR SPIRITS

The Elderly Peasant Who Is President Of Russia

(Continued from Page 10)
vestors. Danger from foreign capitalists? No, there is none. They can increase investing up to six billion gold rubles (three billion dollars) without bringing any danger to us."

"But what about the masses, Mr. Kalenin?"
"The masses," was his answer, "do not bother much with politics. They want to produce. They are sacrificing to build up Russia. The revolution created in Russia a working energy which can be compared only with the Revolution in America, and the state has to give help in order to strengthen this energy."

He thought that something ought to be added on these points and said, full of conviction: "The Soviet state is giving every possibility to all intellectuals who really want to work. In every man there is a desire to do something useful for the state, and the Soviet state gives to every one the chance to do something useful. Whatever is done in Russia is not for the enrichment of one but of all. In a short time the intellectuals will be won over by the Soviet Government. It is only a question of time."

And then he came to American intellectuals. "They can be of immense help to us," he said. I hardly think Tovarache Kalenin knows the Village.

When I said I could not see how, he answered, "By educating the Russian intellectuals to co-operate with the Russian Government. The Americans have a great deal of energy and we need a little of their pep. In exchange we will give them some of our enthusiasm."

President Kalenin had formerly worked in a Petrograd cartridge factory. Many, many years ago he had been a peasant. He has been in prison, he has lived in exile, has organized the first Socialist group in Reval and has never been an intellectual.

Why was he elected President of the republic? The story went

about that it was because he had been a peasant and a worker. Kalenin has not been working at the soil for a long time, but of course there are pictures in circulation showing Kalenin with hoe and sickle, or cutting wood.

The real reason why he was elected President is probably a different one. When Swerdloff, former President of the republic, died, there were many candidates for the job. There was, for instance, Kamenieff, the charming President of the Moscow Soviet and now the Third Vice-President of the Council of People's Commissaries. But Kamenieff was then persona non grata on account of his disapproval of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. Swerdloff, the deceased President of Soviet Russia, is known to have been a dynamo of work. Many compare him in his capacity for work with Trotsky. Persons like Swerdloff are few and those there are could not be released from the positions they held. The Russians apparently agree with the French about the duties of a President in a republic. He is to be the chief executive. The place of a President in the great Russian Republic is reduced to an honorary position. There is a lot of work attached to the office. But the best in the country does not need to be placed there.

When the elections came up, the qualifications for the position were that he be a Communist of long standing; second, that he be born a peasant; third, that he be a worker, and fourth, that he be born in the Christian orthodox faith.

Kalenin fulfilled all these qualifications. And with these went also a natural shrewdness and great power of sacrifice and endurance. He was the ideal person. He was elected and he rules the Russian Republic.

The next time I saw Kalenin was in the Kremlin. It was in

the St. Andrew's Hall, where the Czar had presided. A horrible gilded room which revealed the taste of the royal family of Russia. Kalenin was seated on a platform where the throne once stood. Near him on his right were sitting the Secretary of the All-Russian Executive Committee and a few other Soviet notables. Below, at long red tables, were the members of the All-Russian Executive Committee, about three hundred and fifty or four hundred in all, young men mostly, very few women. They were, listening very carefully in this hall of abominable acoustics to a speech of the Commissar of Justice. A project for a civil code was being considered. It was all orderly, no catcalls, no milk bottles were thrown, no duels. All went on very smoothly. But they talked and talked.

Kalenin had a big bell in front of him. It looked like one of those bells with which during primary school days I was called to class after recess. He never once made use of the bell. He was seated, looking over papers, and did not seem to bother much what the speaker had to say.

It was a tiresome meeting, and as I was about ready to leave I saw Kamenieff and Zinovioff arriving. Lenin's sister and wife followed. Bolsheviks, with and without beards, close to "the old man," entered the hall. Suddenly there was a big commotion. A little man entered the hall followed by two bodyguards. It was Lenin. It was his first appearance in public since his illness. They all rose up, business was suspended. The applause started. When the jubilation was subdued, Lenin was seated in the presiding chair, and Kalenin, the President of the republic, stood up to introduce the real ruler of the republic.

Views On Modern Palestine

THE HANDBOOK OF PALESTINE: Edited by H. C. Luke and E. Keith Roach. London: Macmillan, 12s. net.

This work is issued under the authority of the Government of Palestine, and contains an introduction by Sir Herbert Samuel, the British High Commissioner. It may therefore be regarded as having at least a semi-official character. Mr. H. C. Luke, one of the editors, is Assistant Governor of Jerusalem, and is well-known as the author of a "Handbook of Cyprus" on similar lines. His colleague, Mr. Keith Roach, who recently visited the United States in the interests of the Pro-Jerusalem Society, is Assistant Chief Secretary to the Government. The compilers have thus had access to official information not readily obtainable elsewhere. They make no sensational disclosures, but they have succeeded in packing a vast amount of useful data into their 200 well-printed pages.

The Handbook is not a tourist's guide to Palestine. One small section is devoted to "Places of Interest" and another to "Communications" and "Information for Tourists." But beyond these two chapters, most of which it may be added—could be eliminated without serious loss, the Handbook consists of information which the intelligent traveler will desire to have, but which Baedeker or Murray will not give him. Its merit lies, in fact, in supplying the background without which the traveler can only half understand

what meets his eye. The Handbook will also be of material value to the student who is interested, at a distance, in the problems of present-day Palestine.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH
The editors begin with a geographical and historical sketch. This is, perhaps inevitably, the weakest part of the Handbook. The only way to write an intelligible history of Palestine in 19 pages is to emphasize the outlines and suppress the details. This rule has not been strictly observed. Too much is said on such subjects as the geographical distribution of the Israelite tribes, and nearly a page is devoted to a list of the Latin kings of Jerusalem. As a result, the general impression is somewhat blurred.

The next chapter, which deals with the peoples and religions of Palestine is a skillful and accurate summary of facts, not readily ascertainable from other sources. It is curious that the population statistics, here given, offer in several minor particulars from the most recent figures officially published by the Government of Palestine.

Succeeding chapters deal with "Government and Government

Activities," including a useful account of the present administrative machinery, and with "Geology, Mining and Natural History." In the section on mineral resources attention is drawn to the possibilities of Palestine as a source of oil, and it is also observed that the Dead Sea contains about 15,000,000,000 tons of potassium chloride, making Palestine one of the largest potential sources of potash in the world.

DIFFICULTY OF SELECTION
The difficulty in compiling such a handbook is necessarily that of selection. Some readers will, doubtless, wish that more space had been devoted to the trade, shipping and economic resources of Palestine. Little or nothing, for example, is said on the important subject of water power, and the Rutenberg scheme does not appear to be mentioned.

On the whole, however, it will be generally agreed that the compilers have done their work with skill and judgment; they have not attempted to produce a contribution to literature, but they have summarized in a readable form a large amount of valuable and indeed indispensable information.

A useful railway map is appended to the Handbook, and there is an adequate index.



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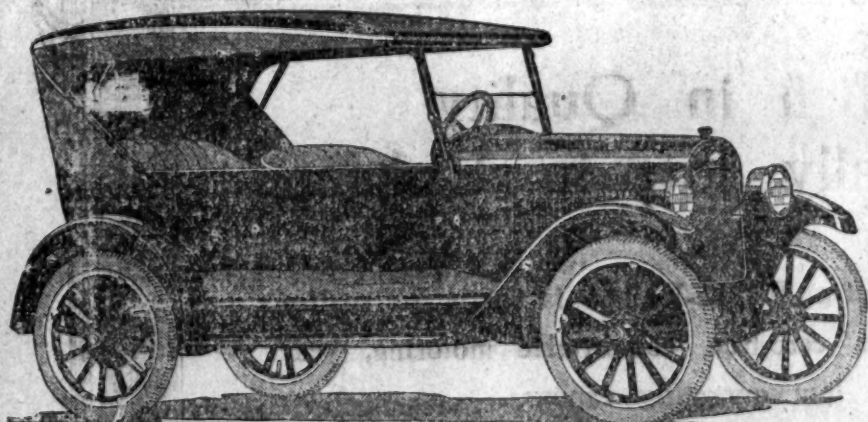


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TIENTSIN

The Hairnet Industry In China

By Li Sum-ling In Woman In China Magazine

Very little was known of this industry in China until recent years when it assumed an abnormal significance. As far as the writer can recollect, the industry was first started in Shanghai by the Germans. Evidently they took advantage of the very cheap labor and the enormous quantity of human hairs procurable in China, especially in the Imperial days when men also wore long hair queues.

Human hair nets cannot be made by machinery, but only by hand work. Hairnets—cap nets as well as fringe nets—are used by the women folks in European as well as in American countries, but owing to the high cost of labor in these countries the importation of human hair nets fabricated in China, into Europe, had made many millionaires.

It is said that the source of supply was kept secret in Europe for a number of years until a buyer in London accidentally discovered a Chinese workman's mark in the goods. When this was known, competition immediately began. Firms that had hitherto dominated it exclusively began to find new competitors who came out to China to engage in the same industry.

Gradually, European and American hairnet dealers came out to China and established themselves permanently. The industry in China became prosperous. In districts around Tsingtau, and other throughout the Shantung and Chihli provinces, millions of men and women, boys and girls, were employed in making nets to supply their Western sisters. The cost of labor in these provinces rose immediately. Agents for the purchase of human hairs went out as far as Canton and Hewan and Shanxi to procure hairs to supply these workmen.

Chefoo, and before the world war, Tientsin, became the principal ports of export for this commodity. In Chefoo, thousands of workmen were seen daily attending to their work. Chinese women servants, who formerly could be employed at from two to three dollars per month would not now do household work, which in the Chinese houses lasts from early in the morning to quite late in the evening, as they could easily get from \$12 to \$15 per month for making hairnets, and work for a fewer number of hours a day.

The hair for this industry first came from the interior. It went through a chemical process, was washed and thoroughly cleaned, then dyed into various colors and distributed to the workmen to be made into nets of various sizes from 8 x 33 to 53 x 60. They were packed by the dozens or scores for export. Owing to the high cost of labor in foreign countries, even in separating the nets one by one from the gross, fancy and expensive envelopes were

specially made and sent out from foreign countries, ready to inclose the nets one by one, or in lots of half a dozen or a dozen.

When the industry was in its most prosperous days, it is estimated that some \$30,000,000 worth of human hair nets were exported annually from various points in China, chiefly from Chefoo, Tsingtau, Tientsin and Shanghai.

The industry was threatened at various times by reckless handling on the part of the exporters, by bad legislations on the part of the Chinese Government, and by careless packing. The trade requires 90 percent perfect nets on arrival at destination. In 1920-1922, the demand in America was so great that exporters shipped over enormous quantities which turned out to be only from 40 to 45 percent perfect, with the result that millions of dollars worth of useless nets were lying about in the New York market unsold and unsaleable. Since then more care has been taken and the purchaser has insisted upon careful packing and upon a higher percentage of perfection. Hairnets are delicate articles and while the nets may be in good condition in China, they are liable to be easily broken during transit if not properly packed. In recent years, however, enterprising firms have designed their own way of packing and a much higher perfection is attained. If this is maintained, the industry may continue profitable for many years for a considerable time to come. In this trade, the important thing lies in the fact that full sizes are guaranteed, the standard color is maintained and above all perfection is absolute.

For some time, the "bobbing" of the hair of the girls in America has helped to depress the business, and the trade in America is stated to have spent millions of dollars in propaganda work in order to retain the business by urging upon the women not to "bob" their hairs. They hold that the woman loses a good deal of her beauty by "bobbing" her hair. If they succeed in arresting this "bobbing" of the hair on the part of the American women it will help considerably to maintain the trade.

From the very beginning, the Chinese Government levied little or no tax on the industry. Last year owing to an empty treasury, a suggestion on the part of the Government to levy tax was adopted. Both Chinese and foreign exporters and merchants in the trade joined in a representation to the Government to stop it. They have put up a very strong plea, representing that if the industry is killed by high taxation, it involves the livelihood of millions of poor laborers, to say nothing of the loss of a profitable trade to China. The matter is still pending.

Norway's Shipping

In proportion to population Norway of all countries has the largest merchant marine. An interesting review of its present position and prospects is reproduced here from World's Markets (1922).

According to the latest official figures Norway's merchant marine aggregated 2,574,000 tons on July 1, 1922. This means an increase of 28,000 tons during the last half year and an increase of 232,000 tons since January 1, 1921. Compared to the pre-war fleet the Norwegian merchant marine at present is about 2 percent larger in tonnage, though the number of ships has decreased by about 15 percent.

During 1921 133 ships of 333,723 tons were added to the fleet, while 125,930 tons of shipping were withdrawn from service. Of the vessels withdrawn 60, aggregating 75,751 tons, were sold to foreign countries. As these ships were old and small the efficiency of the Norwegian merchant marine has actually increased more than the net growth indicates.

This increase was chiefly made up of large ships, of which one was over 7,000 tons, seven between 5,000 and 7,000, 13 between 4,000 and 5,000, seven between 3,000 and 4,000 tons. It is estimated that the 232,653 tons net increase at least 150,000 consisted of large ships.

Of Norway's total tonnage 487,000 registered tons were idle on May 1, this year. About half of the idle tonnage consisted of sailing vessels.

With respect to actual tonnage Norway ranked fourth previous to the war, but the heavy losses through the submarine warfare reduced its rank to sixth. Although almost 50 percent of its tonnage was lost in the war, the Norwegian merchant marine at present is 2 percent larger than in 1914. The latest statistical investigations reveal that Norway lost 1,300,000 gross tons and over 2,000 men during the war.

Shipping is still encountering many difficulties as there is not sufficient cargo offering to keep all vessels employed. The expenses of operation have been gradually reduced, but are still very high as compared with freight rates and profits as a rule are very small. While some of the Norwegian ships even last year sailed on old and advantageous time charters, the freight depression this year affected almost the entire Norwegian fleet. It may be said that the freight rates and offerings have been somewhat stabilised, although the tendency of the former at present seems to be downward rather than upward.

THE FLEET'S EARNINGS
It is hardly safe to figure on an average rate higher than 6 1/4 shillings per ton dead weight this year. Last year 10 shillings a month per ton were obtained in foreign trade, and it was estimated that the fleet earned approximately 400,000,000 kroner, about

a third of the earnings for 1920. This year the situation is better in regard to the tonnage employed, as only about 10 percent of the steamship tonnage is idle. On the other hand the heavy fall in freight market makes itself felt so that the income for the first half of 1922 will hardly exceed 175,000,000 kroner and for the full year, if conditions do not change, about 300,000,000 to 350,000,000 kroner. This is somewhat more than the gross income of the fleet before the war. In 1913 the income was 213,600,000 kroner, but during the war it passed the billion mark and in 1920 reached the record height of 1,279,960,000 kroner.

Before the war only one-tenth of the Norwegian fleet was engaged in carrying supplies to Norway. The greater part of the fleet ran in more or less regular routes between foreign ports. Regular liner traffic in fixed routes was developing rapidly, but in this respect Norway was still a good deal behind Sweden and Denmark, the shipping industries of which had, since the commencement of the century, given preference to the establishment of fixed routes between home ports and various foreign countries.

The war retarded to some extent the rapid development of the Norwegian lines. The German submarine warfare, the Allies' restrictions and the tonnage requirements of the Norwegian Government itself necessitated reductions in service. Since the

end of the war the lost ground has been regained, however, and several new lines have been started.

In spite of the dullness of the shipping industry at the present time, there are some reasons for taking a hopeful view of the situation. It may be appropriate in this connection to call attention to a speech which the president of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce, in London, Sir Karl Knudsen, delivered at the recent annual conference of that body. Speaking of the world trade situation and reviewing in particular Norwegian conditions Sir Karl called attention to the fact that the new ships, owned by Norwegians and contracted for in England during the war, had now been either paid for or cancelled so that these items would not

burden Norway's foreign balance during the present year. According to his estimate 264,000 gross tons had been transferred to Norway in 1921, involving an expense of over 300,000,000 kroner. Although the present value lies far below this figure, it means a significant increase in the country's national property.

With respect to the prospects in shipping the president of the chamber emphasised the fact that the demand for tonnage is ever increasing. Markets which were paralysed during and after the war again show signs of activity. The old trade routes are being resumed and Norwegian shipowners in particular are in the advantageous position in that they own an important number of small ships. Undoubtedly this class of tonnage is the one that will be

first absorbed by the market, inasmuch as there are altogether too

many tramp ships seeking occupation.

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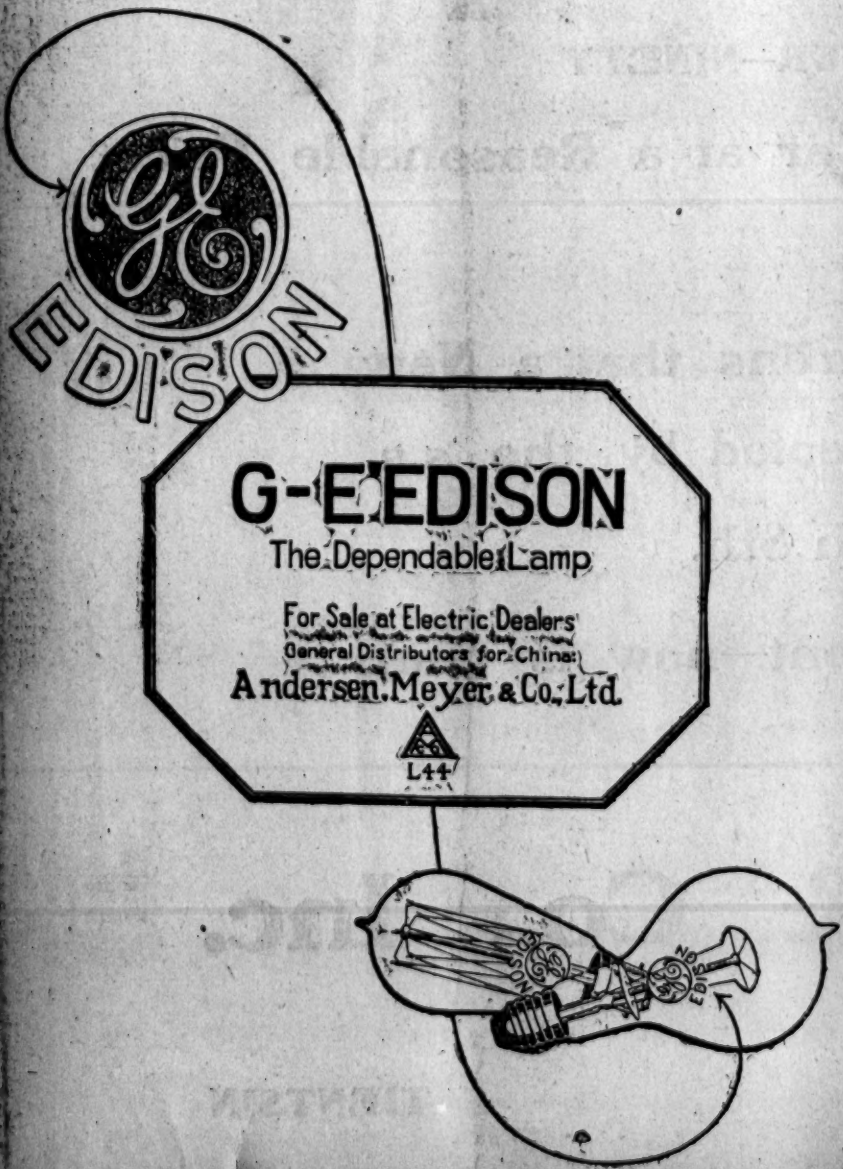
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Bernard Shaw's Candor He Gives Up Democracy

BY GEORGE B. SHAW

Now that the fight is over we can be perfectly candid. Let us see what has happened. Sydney Webb has got 20,000 votes, a magnificent result. But, in the adjoining constituency, Sir Hamar Greenwood got 19,000 votes. That ought to be almost enough to make Webb give up his seat. You have to remember that Miss Margaret Bondfield got 14,000 votes, and that Bonar Law managed to get 15,000.

Just consider what all that means. The political record of Sir Hamar Greenwood is more sanguinary, more atrociously sanguinary, than that of any other politician, saving Lord Grey. Yet he gets 19,000 votes, and I should imagine that the first seat which becomes vacant will be offered to him, and that he will win it. Consider also the stupendous fact that Lloyd George was returned unopposed.

I remember two plebiscites as to the best men in the country. Sir Henry Irving was at the top in one case, and Field Marshal Lord Roberts was at the top in the other. I dare say they would both have done as well as Bonar Law will do. Bonar Law has said that as the rich pay the rich should be the people to be consulted. I leave that to speak for itself.

POPULAR RULERS

Capable rulers do not become popular until old age has disabled them and made them sentimental and ridiculous. The types which have become popular in the prime of life are represented by Titus Gates and Horatio Bottomley. Gates was an appalling second-rate, yet he was immensely popular, and for a short time he almost governed England. The case of Bottomley is still more interesting. Bottomley was not only very popular. More than that, the people had an unbounded confidence in him as a financier, which they showed by intrusting him with enormous sums of their money. If he had been a great financial success something might have been said for that.

But, as a matter of fact, Bol-

tomley's financial career showed that he was not able to manage five shillings. He had been a bankrupt—not through dishonesty, but through complete incompetency to deal with affairs with money. Yet, if Horatio Bottomley were released from Wormwood Scrubs tomorrow—and there is no purpose in keeping him there, any more than in putting there the people who so foolishly intrusted him with their money—I believe that at the next by-election he would stand a good chance as even Sir Hamar Greenwood.

EVERYBODY TIRED OF IT

Everybody is tired of democracy. We have arrived at a strange point in the history of Europe. Have you read Mussolini's speech about himself and his Fascist—a complete and entire repudiation of democracy and a glorification of the black shirts, meaning the middle classes? We have had the same thing in England. During the great railway strike we saw the driving of railway engines, of which they knew nothing at all, by young men of the middle classes. That was an impatient burst of revolt against democracy.

Now, consider the teachings of history. First, oligarchy, then democracy, then tyranny, then a threat of the break-up of civilization. Then, again, oligarchy, and democracy, and tyranny, combined with a large proletariat maintained by doles. The vicious circle is coming around again. Women got the vote and the immediate result was the disastrous elections of 1918. The most remarkable thing about the present election is that women won't elect women.

What are we going to do about it all? Can we avoid these intolerable follies? Can we get a good government by the system of democracy? Somebody once described democracy as "government of the people, by the people, for the people." That is all nonsense. To talk of the people making their own laws is as preposterous as talking of the

people writing their own plays, which nobody would go to see.

People don't want to be governed. The reason why we are slaves in this country is because we are so desperately determined to get rid of the government which is necessary to preserve our freedom.

FATE OF INTELLECTUALS

How are we to get out of the mess? Some say, "Educate the people." The government which has ruled us since 1915 was one of educated men, and see what they brought to us! After that any man who is willing to spend another shilling on education is a lunatic. The university with the highest standard of education is London. Yet the vice-chancellor of London university will declare H. G. Wells at the bottom of the poll tomorrow morning, and Prof. Gilbert Murray is already there, while Sidney Webb has been elected by a constituency of miners. The intellectuals haven't got a dog's chance in intellectual constitutions.

Is there any hope in this welter of impossibilities? The only hope is that there are people fit to do the governing, if only the people will let them do it. A woman (Queen Elizabeth) once showed an extraordinary capacity for governing. Why should there not be a selected body, as there is in science and art? The main reason is because persons of superior ability, like Sidney Webb and myself, have to go about as superior persons, with an air of false bonhomie, and naturally you resent it. The real problem is how to keep the Horatio Bottomleys, the Lloyd Georges and the

Hamar Greenwoods out of Parliament.

THE REMEDY

What is the answer? I can give only one, and it makes my lecture futile. I don't know. What is wanted, it seems to me, is a test not of knowledge, but a test of capacity, by some system of scientific measurement, and then the setting-up of panels—say, one for the cabinet, one for Parliament and one for the municipalities. If you could get rid of class interests the House of Lords might be the best form of government we could find. Men sit there because they are the sons of their fathers, and it is for the same reason that most of us are here tonight.

I do not believe the democracy, as at present constituted, will endure. My scheme of tests and panels is the best hope of a remedy I can offer you—and I wish you joy of it!

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35 JINKEE ROAD

Radium Plus Goat Glands

BY DR. W. H. BALLOU

Dr. C. Everett Field, Director of the Radium Institute of New York, Dr. William J. Bailey, President of the Associated Radium Chemists, Inc., and Dr. John R. Brinkley, Chief Surgeon of the Brinkley-Jones Hospital and recent Surgeon Major of the A. E. F. at Milford, Kansas, have combined forces in order to be able to treat certain terrible diseases which neither radium nor goat gland transplantation, separately, have as yet been able to conquer.

Dr. Field, the radium institutes of Paris, London, etc., for some time have been puzzled at the failure of radium to effect certain cases that ordinary yield, and other cases which radium did not seem to affect at all.

The discovery has been made by Dr. Field, and communicated to other institutions, that radium must have certain glands to act on or it cannot act at all. He has catalogued twenty-seven diseases which have been cured by radium, if the right glands are present and functioning.

Neither these diseases nor many others he states, will yield to radium in the absence of vital glands. He further announced that hope for glandless patients was vested in borrowing the needed organ from the goat.

DISEASES CATALOGUED:
At the Milford laboratories, Dr. Brinkley has catalogued a similar number of diseases which have positively been cured by implantation of goat glands, but has been similarly puzzled by cases on which new goat glands would not heal. He has recently announced that he will not operate on the types of patients which experiments have shown goat glands do not affect, as for instance, cancer and tuberculosis.

It was first seen by Dr. Bailey, who has charge of the sale of radium in America, that there must be a combination of goat gland surgery and radium treatment to meet the above conditions. An agreement has been made between the three parties to interchange patients, so that the number of lives saved and diseases cured may be indefinitely enlarged.

In June, Dr. Brinkley will remove, with his large staff, to a nearby Connecticut town on Long Island Sound, having a cool climate, and transplant goat glands in patients requiring radium treatment, in addition to his own clientele. In a letter he states:

"Dr. Field is correct. The healing process within the body must take place within the body organism or cell. That is where the

outstanding benefits are derived from gland implantations. The patient with proper functioning implanted goat glands is no longer left to his or her own resources, but his new material added to the old, worn machinery, and this is sensible.

INTERCHANGE PATIENTS

"I shall send many patients to Dr. Field that new glands will not benefit without radium. I make it a rule to inform each patient, that, if the implanted goat glands cease to function within two years, I will insert a new set free. If the patient continues to be of the two-year type, he or she must pay for new sets thereafter, as I am now paying from \$250 to \$300 each for Tegenberg or Swiss goats, which are diseaseless and odorless.

"Of more than 2,000 men, women and children, in whom I have implanted goat glands during the past five years, only two have come in the two-year class. In all the others the goat cells have continued normal functioning.

"We have now catalogued and photographed thirty-two babies which have been born to parents formerly sterile, and which goat glands, rescued from impotency, strange to say, nearly all of these thirty-two cases were couples who agreed to get divorced in order to have children, provided the goat glands failed them.

"Sometimes examination showed the wife deficient in procreative spermatozoa, sometimes the man and sometimes both. The goat gland babies are the healthiest and liveliest of children and invariably take first prizes in baby shows."

In this connection the report comes direct from Boston that Geraldine Farrar will undergo the goat gland treatment at the hands of Dr. J. Leo Hanson, endocrinologist, who owns a large goat farm on Cape Cod.

He states: "Such treatment will cause her adrenal glands to function properly and preclude the possibility of further high blood pressure, the real cause of her breakdown and matrimonial difficulties with Lou Tellegen."

I have further received information that Harold F. McCormick received a goat gland from Dr. Victor Darwin Leopine, of the Northwestern Medical School, Chicago, rather than a human gland, as was stated erroneously at the time. It is Dr. G. Frank Lydston in Chicago who specializes in transplanting human glands.

Voronoff, of Paris, has been converted to the use of goat glands because of the scarcity and expense of apes. Besides, the average life

of the ape is only five and a half years, and its glands can live no longer. Practically all natural scientists not only believe in gland transplantation, but practice it on lower animals.

BREED HUGE FROGS

Professor Dawson Turner at a recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science made the surprising statement that by treating frogs' eggs with radium he had bred frogs three times their natural size. He states:

"The process applied to the frogs could be adapted to all food animals, including those which supply us with food staples. A steer three times the normal size will certainly represent a very great economy in the production of beef. We calculate that the cost of such an enlarged steer would be but one-third of the cost of a normal steer. There would be greater economy in feeding one animal than three, besides a saving of time.

Equally, a field of wheat bearing heads three times the present size, would occupy the same space and the cost of planting and harvesting would be less. It follows, of course, that a man or woman with three times the present mental and muscular strength would make for a change in the world's progress.

Similar experiments and results have been obtained by Professor Roux, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris; Professor Butler Burke, of Cambridge University, and others. These men inserted a radium tube in a plot planted with oats, together with another plot without radium.

In four days the radiumised oat field showed the plants three times higher than the normal plants, also stronger and more vigorous. When the normal field also received a radium tube, the plants quickly shot upward in the same way.

The results of these experiments are described as "amazing and terrifying." The radiumised frogs and mammals showed an increase of intelligence and teachability that opened a vast field of speculation on the future possibilities.

Radium not only confined its work to producing better muscles, bones, blood, etc., but actuated also the whole nerve system and the brain. It was seen that if giant men and women were thus produced, it would require gigantic food supplies to prevent them

from driving normal-sized persons to starvation.

It is estimated that six ounces of radium is sufficient to radiumise the entire population of the earth, together with its millions of domestic animals.

THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS TO YOU TODAY

If You Suffer With Indigestion Is the Story of Mr. Henry Potter, Cured

By Dr. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS Here It Is

Famous for over thirty years as a specific for digestive troubles, Dr. Williams' pink pills are no new and unproven remedy, but one with a reputation based upon world-wide public confidence. Numbers of former sufferers from indigestion and dyspepsia in Europe, America, Africa, Asia and Australia have gratefully testified to cures by Dr. Williams' pink pills. The following personal evidence comes from Mr. H. Potter, who resides at 12 Crawford Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.

"I suffered from indigestion for many years," says Mr. Potter, "and the awful time I had makes me shudder when I recall them. I got so bad that I dreaded eating anything, and what I did eat seemed to lie on my stomach like a stone. My sleep became broken at night, and I would be awake for hours. I always had a nasty taste in my mouth, my breath was very offensive, I became low-spirited and depressed and thin, and had no color in my cheeks.

"I tried lots of medicines but got only temporary relief. Often I had to stop walking along the road as the pain caught me and doubled me up. I used to imagine my heart was affected as it would palpitate on the slightest exertion.

"One of my friends noticing how ill I was at last persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' pink pills. After the first few doses I felt better and brighter, and began to eat well. Now thanks to Dr. Williams' pink pills I am in perfect health."

By rapidly enriching the blood Dr. Williams' pink pills revitalize the nervous system and give fresh strength and energy to all the organs of the body, thus removing the causes of anaemia, indigestion, nervous debility, rheumatism, neuralgia, skin complaints, as well as of the special aches and pains of women. Dealers everywhere sell them, also post free, 1 bottle \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8. From the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kingston Road, Shanghai.

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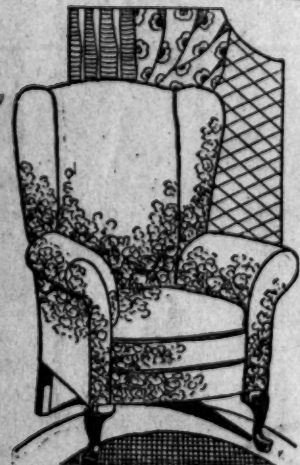
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The Most Reasonable Charges in Shanghai

Our Sick World

BY JOHN DEWEY

Coulesm has been the center of public attention in the United States in recent weeks, because of the American tour of the prophet of auto-suggestion. Here is an analysis, by one of the leading philosophers of our time, of the cult and the popular reaction to it. Dr. Dewey, who lectured in China two years ago, wrote this article for the New Republic.

It is significant that the callings dignified by the title of professions have to do with the troubles and evils of mankind. Priests cure souls, saving from sin, or at least from its consequences; lawyers heal disputes and physicians bodily ills. Aside from sport, amusements and recreation it is diseases that men are most aware of and that they are willing to pay for having "cured." And games and shows owe today a considerable portion of their attraction to the fact that they give a temporary relief from consciousness of troubles. Journalism is said to be becoming a profession, but here accident, murder, war and conflict form a large part of "news," certainly the sensational or striking part. The pathology of social life appears to be its exciting and interesting part. Medicine is indeed becoming preventive, but the very word shows that trouble is still uppermost in thought. Avoidance of evil rather than pursuit of a normal life may not be what men most prize, but it is what they are most aware of. The profession of law is becoming more an advisory adjunct to the conduct of business and less a matter of lawsuits. But the most hopeful would hardly contend that this fact means that law is becoming a mode of constructive social direction, or other than a counsel as to how business corporations can do what they want or need to do without involving themselves in trouble.

The world has always been more or less a sick world. The tales of harmony and health with which we dot the map of human history are largely constructions of the imagination, cities of refuge against present ills, resorts for solace in troubles now endured. But it may be doubted if the consciousness of sickness was ever so widespread as it is today. Our optimism of the cheery word, of sunshine and prosperity is a little too assertive; the lady protests too much. Our recourse to enjoyment is a little too fevered and noisy. They both testify to the pervasive and overhanging consciousness of disease. In earlier periods of history such epochs have been attended with an outburst of religion. Today this way out is not taken. Science, technology and business have left their impress. Upon the whole the world will be satisfied only with something which is more business-like than past religions, something with more show of technique and the outward semblance of up-to-date science.

AN ANCIENT METHOD
In short, we have such phenomena as Coulesm, an appeal and a method as old as the cave-man but dressed up in the latest

fashions of the day. The method has always "cured" some; it will cure a considerable number today. In fact, an expert could go into any audience and pick out, with a small margin of error, just those who are susceptible. The hypnotic device of setting up inability to unclench joined fingers impresses an audience with the fact that there is marvellously "something in it." It also enables the operator to select just those persons upon whom to work his "cures." Putting the word cures in quotation marks will seem to devotees to imply a particularly mean, because insinuating, method of disparagement; a way of admitting in words that some persons are helped while denying it as a fact, and thus escaping responsibility for taking any definite stand. But it is not intended by the device of quotation marks to question the fact that auto-suggestion cures exactly as drugs cure. The object is to suggest the need of examining the whole idea of cure in its relation to the troubles of a sick world.

A cured body or mind is in no sense the same thing as a healthy, vitally growing mind or body, any more than winning a law suit is the same thing as co-operative social relationships, or payment of reparations the expression and guarantee of harmonious international relationships. Cure is a negative idea; health a positive one. The interest in cures and salvations is evidence of how sick the world is; it is also evidence of its unwillingness to deal with the causes of its sickness; its pre-occupation with symptoms and effects. A cure may reduce, suppress or transfer in effect; it does not touch the cause. Or if it does, it is something more than a cure. It is re-education; it is restoration of an organism which manifests symptoms of health because it is right-ly constructed.

NEGATIVE IDEAS DOMINANT
Does any one suppose that suggestion, whether externally induced or self-induced, although it may remove symptoms and the consciousness of disorder and suffering, actually makes over those conditions in the body which have caused the trouble? If it did, the methods would apply as surely to "organic" diseases as to those ills where cures are effected. A society or an individual which is living positively and constructively will be growing; it will be getting "better and better" every day. The fact would make it quite unnecessary to subject oneself to a suggestion. The whole technique, the very idea, of cure indicates that fundamentally evil.

trouble, still exists. It proves that negative ideas and practices instead of constructive ones still dominate our consciousness. A truly healthy life would indeed "prevent" many troubles but it would occur to no one that its value lay in what it prevented. Such a life would be simple and spontaneous joy, vigor and achievement. Being better signifies something radically different to having less of a trouble.

And critical appraisal of such methods as those of Coulesm seems to imply lack of sympathy for those who are relieved. Any relief, it would seem, is a net gain. But all cheap, short cuts which avoid recognition of basic causes have to be paid for at a great cost. The greatest cost is that palliative and remedial measures put off the day in which fundamental causal factors are faced and constructive action undertaken. They perpetuate the domination of life by reverie, magic, superficiality and evasion; they perpetuate, that is, the sickness of the world. As long as the mind is set upon curing we shall need to be cured. Only education and re-education into normal conditions of growth accomplishes anything positive and enduring. And taking this road means that the specific, definite and complicated conditions of normal health and growth are studied and discovered, and positive endeavor taken in accord with them. No thoughtful person can admit that giving and taking doses, whether they be physical or mental, in any way forward the needed knowledge and action. Dependence on cures retards, hampers and confuses. Partial and superficial science, physiological or psychological, carried into immediate execution, is the greatest enemy of genuine and effective science. It substitutes error for ignorance, false conceit for the possibility of learning. Suggestions to the subconscious have the advantage of neither the animal nor the human method of control. They are a hopeless mixture.

THE PUBLIC HYPNOTISED
Another item of incalculable cost is found in the attendant selfishness of the public at large. Mr. Coule, his methods, cures and personality have filled the columns of the newspapers for weeks. His journey across the ocean was recorded day by day by radio and in newspaper head lines. Mr. Phillips in his column of humor

in the Globe hit the nail on the head, so he as often does, when he said that, while the method had been practiced from times immemorial, older practitioners suffered from the lack of effective press-agency. There is literally no difference between the methods by which Coulesm has been exploited and the methods of propaganda used in the war. Both involve a surrender of conscious and intelligent direction of life to the effects of suggestion and appeal to the senses and emotions, an appeal which obscures and corrupts the most precious thing in man—his intelligence. Admitting the utmost claims that can be made for the merits of Coulesm, it is not the merits nor their recognition which attract the public; purely factitious considerations which involve surrender of mind are the influential factors. When one compares the benefits of the obtain at Coule's hands and voice, with the harm done by increased dependence upon blind clamor and under-estimating rumor, by habits of increased unintelligent response to stimuli that owe their force simply to their sensory and emotional accumulation, when one thinks of the growth of credulity and the abandonment of judgment, the balance on the side of benefits is not impressive.

A SIGNIFICANT CONTRAST
By chance it happened that the same boat which brought Coule brought another person who teaches and practices organic education and re-education, conscious control, the positive rectification of our sensory appreciations and the judgments and acts that depend upon a correct organic consciousness. There is no doubt about the existence and operation of this subconscious. But the quality, nature and operation of

the subconscious depend upon definite conditions. Its working can be helpful rather than detrimental only when it is itself right. Making it right depends upon its bodily conditions being right—a state which cannot be achieved without a conscious control of them obtained only by positive labor, physiological, intellectual and moral.

The coming of Mr. Matthias Alexander went unheralded. The contrast between the reception of the two men affords a fair measure for our preference of a seemingly cheap and easy way of dealing with symptoms, our wish to be cured rather than to be well. We are now told, every day, fol-

lowing Mr. Wells, that the race is on between catastrophe and education, self-science, publicity which is propaganda, reliance upon a sub-consciousness which is already corrupted, work against education, against, indeed, any serious search for its conditions and methods. And if the antithesis between education and catastrophe is just, this means that they are working on the side of catastrophe.

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THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Weather

Fine weather, a little colder. Regular westerly breeze along our coasts.

DEATHS

CLEMENT: On March 2nd, at St. Mary's Hospital, Anna Augusta von Vellinghoff Clement, aged 50. Mass at St. Joseph's Church, Rue Montauban, on Monday, 5th March, at 8.30 a.m. Interment at Bubbling Well 4.30 p.m. Will friends kindly accept this intimation. 56753 M.4

ANTONCICH: On the 3rd March, 1923, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai (of pneumonia), Lodovico Antoncich, aged 56 years. Funeral service at St. Joseph's Church on Monday at 7.15 a.m. Interment at Bubbling Well Cemetery at 4 p.m. on Monday. All friends are invited to attend. 56770 M.4

Today's Church Services

Community Church.—11 a.m. Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer (take Zikawei No. 2 tram). Preacher: Rev. Egbert M. Hayes. 5 p.m. Masonic Club, 30 The Bund. Preacher: The Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons, Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral. A cordial welcome extended to all who wish to attend these services.

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Third Sunday in Lent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Psalm 119 vv 73-88; Lessons: Ecclesi. 1, 12-24; Matth. xviii, 1-14; Garrett in D. Anthem: "O Lord my God." Wesley; Hymns 189, 106, 245; Preacher: Rt. Rev. Bishop Roca, D.D. 11.45 a.m. Holy Communion. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 119 vv 89-104; Lessons: Ecclesi. xviii, 1-26; Mark xvi, 53-end; Anthem: "At Thy Feet." Bach; Hymns 180, 249, 257; Preacher: The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A. 9 p.m. Service for Sailors and Seamen: Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass; Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman

Rowland, M.A.; Chant 36; Anthem: "Lift up your heads" (Hopkins); Hymns 38, 336, 78. 12.—Communion. Hymns 479, 564. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A. Chant 67; Hymns 373, 435, 685.

All Saints' Church, 423 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapou) 9.30 Holy Communion and Sermon: Preacher. Rev. T. G. Mages.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapou Roads. The services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. D. MacGillivray, D.D. 6 p.m. by Mr. G. Howell.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Christ Jesus." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanjing Road, Room 71.

Society of Friends (Quakers), Shanghai.—A meeting for worship will be held at 11 p.m. at No. 12 (previous number 61) Jinkee Road. Second flat.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield, Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rev. W. P. Roberts.

Gospel Meeting.—Every Sunday, 6.15—7.15 p.m. Inland Mission Hall, 9, Woosung Road, kindly lent for the purpose. Bright congregational singing starting at 6 p.m.

The Meanest Sin

A Sermon By William Jennings Bryan

NINE short verses in Luke recording Christ's healing of the ten lepers while on His way to Jerusalem for His crucifixion, deal with the very prevalent sin of ingratitude and bring to us a practical lesson with a searching inquiry.

Ingratitude has been characterized as a meaner sin than revenge, because, while revenge is the repayment of evil with evil, ingratitude is the repayment of good with evil.

Every poet and every prose writer has exhausted epithet on those guilty of this sin. The indictment given by Shakespeare is probably the one most quoted.

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is To have a thankless child."

Young puts it above all other sins:

"He that is ungrateful has no guilt but ore; All other crimes may pass for virtues in him."

Christ, who laid bare every sin that warps human character and puts a blot on human life, has given us the most stinging rebuke ever administered to ingratitude.

His question, "Were there not ten cleansed? But where are the nine?" "But where are the nine?" has echoed through nineteen centuries and is as much needed today as when it was spoken.

If the ten lepers had been afflicted with a disease easily cured, the case would not have been so strong. But leprosy was incurable. (It is even today one of the most hopeless of diseases and appeals to the sympathy of the Christian world. We have an American society, known as the Mission of the Lepers, which cares for many thousands of unfortunate, and our government has recently made an appropriation for the care of lepers.) And yet when Christ had healed them all, only one returned to give expression to his thanks. Is ingratitude manifested by all today?

The Bible is a mirror in which we see ourselves just as we are. Attention has often been called to the fact that it is the only book that offers no flattery to sinful man. Because it contains a faithful inventory of man it has been attacked as no other book and for a longer time. One cannot read the account of the nine ungrateful lepers without examining himself.

THE TEXT

(Luke xviii, 11-19.)

And it came to pass, as he went to Jerusalem, that he passed through the midst of Samaria and Galilee.

And as he entered into a certain village, there met him ten men that were lepers, which stood afar off:

And they lifted up their voices, and said, Jesus, Master, have mercy on us.

And when he saw them, he said unto them, Go show yourselves unto the priests. And it came to pass, that, as they went, they were cleansed.

And one of them, when he saw that he was healed, turned back, and with a loud voice glorified God.

And he fell down on his face at his feet, giving him thanks: and he was a Samaritan.

And Jesus answering said, Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?

There are not found that returned to give glory to God, save this stranger.

And he said unto him, Arise, go thy way: thy faith hath made thee whole.

and who can examine himself without being conscious of his own ingratitude?

PROVIDENTIAL BLESSINGS. On Thanksgiving Day we are wont to assemble at church or in the home to give expression to gratitude for bountiful crops and other material benefits, for the enlightened government under which we live, and for the blessings of peace. But have we ever attempted to set down all the things for which we should be thankful?

Let us consider first what may be called providential blessings—those for which neither we nor our immediate ancestry are responsible.

Man comes into this world without his own volition; he has nothing to say as to the age in which he shall be born, as to the race of which he shall be a member, or as to the land in which he shall first see the light. Have our hearts been lifted up in gratitude to God for birth, in the greatest

(Continued on Page 17)

Ohio: I'll Say We've Done Well

BY SHERWOOD ANDERSON

I am compelled to write of the State of Ohio reminiscently and from flashing impressions got during these last ten years, although I was born there, my young manhood was spent within its borders, and later I went back and spent another five or six years as a manufacturer in the State. And so I have always thought of myself as an Ohioan and no doubt shall always remain, inside myself, an Ohioan.

Very well, then, it is my State and there are a thousand things within it I love and as many things I do not like much at all. And I dare say I might have some difficulty setting down just the things about Ohio that I most dislike were it not for the fact that what I am to write for is to appear in *The Nation*, and *The Nation*, being, well anyway what they call broad-minded, cannot well refuse room to my particular form of broadening out, as it were.

Ohio is a big State. It is strong. It is the State of Harding and McKinley. I am told that my own father once played in the Silver Corner Band at Caledonia, Ohio. Warren G. may remember him as Teddy, sometimes called Major Anderson. He ran a small hardware shop at Caledonia. Just why he was called Major I never knew. Perhaps because his people came from the South. Anyway, I ought to have a job at Washington. Everyone else from that county has one.

And now Ohio has got very big and very strong and its Youngstown, Cincinnati, Akron, Cleveland, Toledo, and perhaps a dozen other prosperous industrial cities, can put themselves forward as being as ugly, as noisy, as dirty, and as mean in their civic spirit as any American industrial city anywhere. "Come you men of these States," as old Walt Whitman was so fond of saying, in his wistful moods, trot out your cities. Have you a city that smells worse than Akron, that is a worse heap of ugliness than Youngstown, that is more smugly self-satisfied than Cleveland, or that has missed as unbelievably great an opportunity to be one of the lovely cities of the world as has the city of Cincinnati? I warrant you have not. In this modern pushing American civilization of ours your other States have nothing on Ohio. Credit where credit is due, citizens. I claim that we Ohio men have taken as lovely a land as ever lay outdoors and that we have, in our towns and cities, put the old stamp of ourselves on it for keeps.

Of course, you understand, that to do this we have had to work. Take for example a city like Cincinnati. There it sits on its hills, the lovely southern Ohio and northern Kentucky hills, and a poet coming there might have gone into the neighboring hills and looked down on the site of the great city; well, what I say is that such a poet might have dreamed of a white and golden city nestling there with the beautiful Ohio at its feet. And that city might, you understand, have crept off into the green hills, that the poet might have compared to the breasts of goddesses, and in the morning when the sun came out and the men, women, and children of the city came out of their houses and looking abroad over their sweet land of Ohio—

But pshaw, let's cut that bunk. We Ohioans tackled the job and we put the kibosh on that poet tribe for keeps. If you don't believe it, go down and look at our city of Cincinnati now. We have done something against great odds—down there. First we had to lick the poet out of our own hearts and then we had to lick nature herself, but we did it. Today our river front in Cincinnati is as mean looking a place as the lake front in Chicago or Cleveland, and you please bear in mind that down there in Cincinnati we had less money to work with than they did up in Chicago or even in Cleveland.

Well, we did it. We have ripped up those hills and cut out all that breasts-of-goddesses stuff and we've got a whanging big Rotary Club and a couple of years ago we won the World Series, or bought it, and we've got some nice rotten old boats in the river and some old sheds on the waterfront where, but for us, there might not have been anything but water.

And now let's move about the State a little while I point out to you a few more things we have done. Of course, we haven't any Henry Ford over there, but just bear in mind that John D. Rockefeller and Mark Hanna and Harvey Firestone and Willys up at Toledo add a lot of other live ones are Ohio men and what I claim is—they have done well.

Look at what we had to buck up against. You go back into American history a little and you'll see for yourself what I mean. Do you remember when La Salle was working his way westward, up there in Canada, and he kept hearing about a coun-

try to the south and a river called the Ohio? The rest of his crowd didn't want to go down that way and so, being a modest man and not wanting to set himself up against public opinion, he pretended to be down of a bad sickness. So the rest of the bunch, priests and Indians and others, went on out west and he just took a couple of years off and cut out southward alone, with a few Indians. And even afoot, and through the thick woods a man can cover quite a considerable amount of territory in two years. My notion is he probably saw it all.

I remember that an old man I knew when I was a boy told me about seeing the Ohio River in the early days, when the rolling hills along its banks were still covered with great trees, and what he said I can't remember exactly, but anyway, he gave me the impression of a sweet, clear, and majestic stream, in which one could swim and see the sand of the bottom far below, through the sparkling water. The impression I got from the old man was of boys swimming on their backs, and white clouds floating overhead, and the hills running away, and the branches of trees tossed by the wind like the waves of a vast green sea.

It may be that La Salle went there and did that. It wouldn't surprise me if some such scandal should creep out about him. And then, maybe, after he got down to where Louisville, Kentucky, now stands, and he found he couldn't get any further with his boats because of the falls in the river—or pretended he couldn't because he was so stuck on the fine Ohio country up above—it may be, I say, that he turned back and went northward along eastern Ohio and into a land of even more majestic hills and finer forests and soft, sleeping little hills, up there facing Lake Erie.

I say maybe he did and I have my own reasons. You see this fellow La Salle wasn't much of a one to talk. He didn't advertise very well. What I mean is he was an uncommunicative man. But you go look him up in the books and you will see that later he was always being condemned, after that trip, and that he was always afterward accused of being a visionary and a dreamer.

From all I've ever been able to hear about Ohio, as it was before we white men and New Englanders got in there and went to work, the land might have done that to La Salle, and for that matter to our own sons, too, if we, God-fearing men, hadn't got in there just when we did, and rolled up our sleeves, and got right down to the business of making a good, up-and-coming, Middle-Western, American State out of it. And, thank goodness, we had the old pep in us to do it. We original northern Ohio men were mostly New Englanders and we came out of cold stony New England and over the rocky hills of northern New York State to get into Ohio.

I suppose the hardship we endured before we got to Ohio was what helped us to bang right ahead and cut down trees and build railroads and whang the Indians over the heads with our picks and shovels and put up churches and later start the anti-

saloon league and all the other splendid things we have done. I'll tell you that the country makes no mistake when it comes to our State for Presidents. We train our sons up right over there.

Why, I can remember myself, when I was a boy, and how I once got out of a job and went one fall with a string of race horses all over our State. I found out then what La Salle was up against when our State was what you might call new, in a way of speaking. Why, I got as dreamy and mopey, drifting along through the beautiful Ohio country that fall, as any no-account you ever say. I fooled along until I got fired. That's how I came out.

Then of course I had to go into the cities and get a job in a factory and the better way of life got in its chance at me, so that for years I had as good a bringing up and knew as much about hustling and pushing myself forward and advertising and not getting dreamy or visionary as any American there is. What I mean is that if I have slipped any since I do not blame the modern Ohio people for it. It's my own fault. You can't blame a town like Toledo or Cleveland or Akron or any of our up-and-coming Ohio cities if a man turns out to be a bum American and doesn't care about driving a motor at fifty miles an hour or doesn't go to the movies much evenings.

What I mean to say is that this business of writing up the State in the pages of *The Nation* is, I'll bet anything, going to turn out just as I expected. There'll be a lot of knocking, that's what I'll bet. But I'm going to do that. I live in Chicago now and our motto out here is, "Put away your hammer and get out your horn." Mayor Thompson of Chicago got that up. And, anyway, I think it is pretty much all silliness, this knocking and this carping criticism of everything American and splendid I hear going on nowadays. I'm that way myself sometimes and I'm ashamed of it.

The trouble with me is that I once had a perfectly good little factory over in Ohio, and there was a nice ash-heap in a vacant lot beside it, and it was on a nice stream, and I dumped stuff out of my factory and killed the fish in it and spoiled it just splendid for a while. What I think now is that I would have been all right and a good man, too, but on moping about the Ohio hills alone, instead of going over to the Elks Club and playing pool where I might have got in with some of the boys and picked up some good points. There were a lot of good bang-up Ohio pushers over in that Ohio town I had my factory in and I neglected them. So of course I went broke and I'll admit I've been rather a sorehead ever since. But when I come down to admit the honest truth I'll have to say it wasn't Ohio's fault at all.

Why, do you know, I've had times when I thought I'd like to see that strip of country we call Ohio, just as that Frenchman La Salle must have seen it. What I mean is with nothing over there but the dear, green hills and the clear, sweet rivers and nobody around but a few Indians and all the whites and the splendid

modern cities all gone to—I won't say where, because it's a thought I don't have very often and I'm ashamed of it.

What I suppose gets me yet is what got me when I stayed away from the Elks Club and went walking in the hills when I was trying to be a manufacturer, and what got me fired when I was a race-track swipec. I get to thinking of what that damned old man once told me. I'll bet he was a Bolshevik. What he told me set me dreaming about swimming in clear streams, and seeing white cities sitting on hills, and of other cities up along the northern end of my State, facing Lake Erie, where in the evening canoes and maybe even gondolas would drift in and out of the lake and among the stone houses, whose color was slowly changing and growing richer with the passage of time.

But, as I say, that's all poet stuff and bunk. Having such pipe dreams is just what put the old kibosh on my factory, I'll bet anything. What I think is that a man should be glad it's getting harder and harder for any of our sons to make the same mistakes I did. For, as I figure it out, things are going just splendidly over in Ohio now. Why, nearly every town is a factory town now and some of them have got streets in them that would make New York or London or Chicago sit up and take notice. What I mean is, almost as many people to every square foot of ground and just as lammed up and dirty and smoky.

To be sure, the job isn't all done yet. There are lots of places where you can still see the green hills and every once in a while a citizen of a city like Cleveland, for example, gets a kind of accidental glimpse at the lake, but even in a big town like Chicago, where they have a lot of money and a large police force a thing like that will happen now and then. You can't do everything all at once. But things are getting better all the time. A little more push, a little more old pep and go, and a man over in Ohio can lead a decent life.

He can get up in the morning and go through a street where all the houses are nicely blacked up with coal soot, and into a factory where all he has to do all day long is to drill a hole in a piece of iron. It's fine the way Ford and Willys and all such fellows have made factory work so nice. Nowadays all you have to do, if you live in an up-to-date Ohio town, is to make, say, twenty-three million holes in pieces of iron, all just alike, in a lifetime. Isn't that fine! And at night a fellow can go home thanking God, and he can walk right past the finest cinder piles and places where they dump old tin cans and everything without paying a cent.

And so I don't see why what such cities as Cleveland and Cincinnati have done to knock dreaminess and natural beauty of scene's galley-west can't be done also by all the smaller towns and cities pretty fast now. What I'm sure is they can do it if the old New England stock hasn't worn out and if they keep out foreign influence all they can. And even the farmers can make their places out in the country look more modern and like the slums of a good live city like Chicago or Cleveland if they'll only pep up and work a little harder this fall when the crops are laid by.

And so, as far as I can see, what I say is, Ohio is O. K.

There Is No Death

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some other shore
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine for evermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganise
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away—
They only wait, through wintry hours,
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate—
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The birdlike voice, whose joyous tones
Made glad this scene of sin and strife,
Sings now an everlasting song
Amid the tree of life.

Where'er He sees a smile too bright,
Or soul too pure for taint of vice,
He bears it to that world of light,
To dwell in Paradise.

Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no dead.

—JOHN LUCKY MCCREY.

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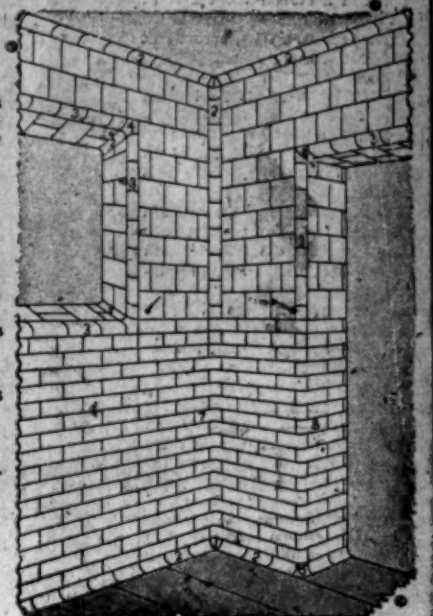
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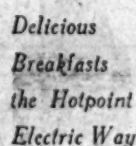
curies of civilization back of it? Not all of the billion and half who live upon the globe today are so

Of what value is citizenship in this land, as compared with citizenship in other lands?

And who shall estimate the benefits that come to us from being members of a race with cen-

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"THE PAGODA OF PIFFLE"

Today, according to the Chinese calendar, is the first day this month we have an opportunity to escape from the pernicious activities of the w.k. shroffs.

The Premier has called a disbandment conference at Peking, and right on the heels of the announcement they start some more fighting 'up in Szechuen. China is a whole lot like the fellow in Washington described Europe —about all they've seen of the dove of peace is the bill.

What's In A Name?
(from American papers)
Denver, Jan. 7 (by United Press).—The first permit filed this year for liquor for sacramental purposes bore the name of Rev. F. B. Bierwagen.

"The more you read and observe about politics, you have to admit that each party is worse than the other," says Will Rogers. "The one that is out always looks the best." In China, of course, that complicates matters a wee bit dramatically speaking. We will (under duress) stand for worse and worst, but how about worse, worstest, most worse, more worst, and most more worstest?

Tragic Moments In History
George Washington was all set to startle the natives by hurling a silver dollar across the Potomac when Ben Franklin slyly suggested: "Of course a dollar-goes farther now than it will when the

A man may be awfully sorry for

How Peter and Mrs. Peter
run as they left the dear
Briar Patch and headed for

And speaking of occupations the Japan Advertiser puts the story about "Chinese Bandits Busy Along Chosen Border" on the sports page.

Prof. Walter B. Pitkin of Columbia says that our brains are numbed by our morals, but then some people never did have much morals.

SHOW WINDOWS IN WINTER
Ermine, caracul, sable,
Camel cloth, wool, yarn,
Carriage boots, breakfast robes,
These—the warmth of snug
embers.

The pallor of the imprisoned
mannikin.
The chill of jet, steel and bead:
These in contrast to fleshly soft-
ness
Or lace, silk and crane

Metallic shine of velvet, brocade, satin.
Gold, scarlet, purple, black—
A winter sunset in rebellion.

Uneasy banknotes and impatient
coins
Chafe from ennui
These would disport
On feminine frailties.

As Pa Jongg, M. V. (Married Veteran) sez, he doesn't mind being married, its just his wife that worries him.

REMARKABLE REMARKS
 "He that hath a beard is more
 than a youth, and he that hath
 no beard is less than a man."—
 Shakespeare

"We are not as free as we used to be. Everybody is organising a vigilante society to control somebody else."—Katherine Fullerton Gerould.

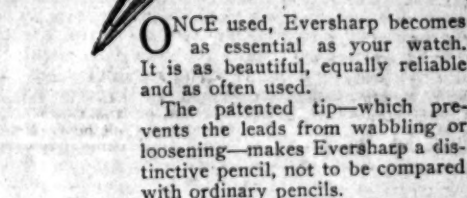
"It isn't so much that the

was right. There was no time to argue about it. So Mrs. Peter made a long jump off to one side and away she went, bounding over the snow as fast as she

could. Peter started on again and turned in the other direction. He was sure that little Mrs. Peter was safe. He was sure that Shadow would follow him because there was no break in his trail. Poor Peter! He paid no attention to bramble tangles. He kept in the open cow paths. Bramble tangles could not help him in the least. For Shadow would enter them with even greater ease than Peter. His one hope lay in being able to run long enough to discourage Shadow.

Of course, Per didn't know that Shadow was following him. He hadn't been foolish enough to wait to see. He had been wise enough to make the most of time and get as long a start as possible. He had to stop now and then for a bit of rest to get his breath. But those stops were very short. The fear in his heart made it too great to allow him to stop long. He didn't know that Shadow was following him, but he knew Shadow and his ways so well that he hadn't a doubt of it. He knew that the only thing for him to do was to run and run until he couldn't run another step.

"I hate him!" sobbed Peter as he ran. "I hate him! There isn't any pity in him. It isn't



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The Elusive Atom

BY PROF. SIR WM. BRAGG

There are times in the history of scientific research when we seem to burst through a barrier and enter into a new world. It may be that a very fundamental discovery is made, or a new power is acquired, or a new law of nature is found.

There was such a time when Dalton laid down the atomic theory on which the huge edifice of modern chemistry is built, and when Faraday in the Royal Institution proved that a moving magnet could generate an electric current, and so, in effect, made the first dynamo.

Again, when Pasteur showed the exceeding importance of minute living organisms, he opened up new realms in medicine, in surgery, and in the prevention of disease; and when Röntgen discovered the X-rays he gave us a new power whose full services we certainly have not realized as yet.

NEW POWER GIVEN US

Once more, in the last few years we seem to have come to such a point. We have found a new way of using the X-rays, which gives us the power of seeing far deeper than before into the things that are very small and yet very important. So a vision opens up before us of a world of surpassing interest, waiting for us to explore it.

First, let us try to see how we stood before the power came to us. We had grasped, thanks to Dalton, that the atoms of which the world and all its contents are made are of so many kinds: all the atoms of one kind being alike. There are, for example, atoms of carbon, of oxygen, of iron, and so on; we know of some ninety sorts in all. To use a favorite metaphor, these atoms are the bricks with which Nature builds.

All the substances that we know, living bodies and plants, as well as the non-living materials of the earth; and, indeed, of the universe, are structures formed by putting together various groups of atoms in various ways.

There is no sense in asking what an atom looks like, because it is impossible that anybody should ever see one: it is too small. Nevertheless, we have ways of measuring, indirectly but yet accurately, the size of an atom: if the diameter of a ring were magnified until it became as large as the earth, each atom of carbon—the diamond contains no other sort of atom—would be about six inches in diameter.

WHEN NATURE BUILDS
When Nature begins to build she first gathers little groups of atoms together, making a unit of pattern which she repeats again and again. For instance, water is formed of groups, each consisting of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen. The little group is cemented together in some way which we do not quite understand. Though not unbreakable, the bonds are so strong that water is a very permanent structure, as witness the immense quantities of it on the earth.

The chemist calls such a group a molecule. The whole progress of chemistry may be considered as a steady growth in the knowledge of molecules, their ingredients, their patterns, and their properties.

To take a single instance, the dyeworks chemist knows of an immense number of different kinds of molecules, consisting almost entirely of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, which are, in fact, his dyes. He has never seen one; but with an insight really marvelous he has come to know their general form and arrangement. He has even learnt how to take an atom from one place in the molecule and put it in another, knowing beforehand the effect the change will have on its characteristic properties.

Now it is a very serious drawback that a molecule is too small to be seen. All that is known about it is inferred in indirect ways. Yet such knowledge is

obviously of first-rate importance.

Remember that we ourselves and all things round us are built up of many different kinds of molecules each of which is a pattern composed of a definite number of the ninety sorts of atoms. The forces that we see in action everywhere and those that we exert ourselves, all processes animate and inanimate, are based on the forces that atoms and molecules exert on each other. If I introduce special groups of molecules into my body I may increase my power to work or to think: I may add to my health or I may implant disease. I may put an end to life itself. How much we have learned already of the influence of molecular forces! And how ignorant we are still!

THE SMALL FOR MICROSCOPE
I may well be asked, why not use the microscope? The answer is very simple. Because the microscope is limited in its powers, it cannot magnify more than a few thousand times, and if we are to see the atoms we want a magnification of a hundred millions.

A microscope depends on the action of light. More strictly it depends on the action upon light of the things that are seen. Now light is really a sort of wave motion, and we know the lengths of the waves. They are some ten thousand times longer than the molecules. A molecule has no more effect on a wave of light than a minute pebble on an Atlantic roller. Since the single molecule has no effect on light, we can ever hope to see it. That is final.

And now, having got so far, we can understand the new movement.

In the first place the X-rays are a sort of invisible light, resembling visible light in every particular except that the length of the wave is ten thousand times shorter. They have no effect on our eyes, so that we have to make a special kind of eye with which to detect them; or we may use their well-known power of acting on photographic plates. They are just the right length for the purpose of "seeing" molecules. That is the first great point.

But if this were all, we should not be any better off than before. The effect of one molecule is too small; there must be multitudes of them, all acting together. The molecules must be arranged in regular order, as in a crystal, and that is where the crystal comes in. The new method is that of the X-ray and the crystal.

Let us help ourselves out with an analogy. Suppose that a soldier raised his hand in salute and was watched by an observer half a mile away. Unless the observer's sight was very keen he would not see the action. But if there were a hundred men in a row, and all acted together, the action might well be visible. The unity of action is of importance, however. If some of the men were facing one way, some another, some standing, some lying down, or if they were running about all the time, the observer would not notice anything.

WHAT IS THE GOOD OF IT?
In a crystal the molecules are arranged like soldiers on parade. Nature always tries to put the molecules together in regular order if she is given time and quiet. As a matter of fact, far more substances are crystalline than is generally supposed. The crystals may be too small to see, even under the microscope; but the structure does not escape the X-rays.

Our new powers rest on the X-rays and the crystal: the first for fineness of vision and the second for combination in action. With these we "see" the atoms and molecules and measure the structures of Nature's building. We no longer infer, we know the arrangements of those atoms and molecules of which everything is made. That is to say, we shall know in time; we

are too new to the work to reach more than a little way into the new world.

We know already the beautiful arrangement of the atoms of carbon in the diamond, of the atoms of aluminium and oxygen that make the ruby and the sapphire, of sodium and chlorine that make salt, of oxygen and hydrogen that make ice, and so on. But this is only a beginning.

What good will it be? In the first place, as in the case of all advances in the knowledge of Nature, its own beauty is sufficient to repay us for any effort we make. But, besides that, every increase in exact knowledge has consequences which cannot be foretold. An explorer does not get set out into a new country to find any particular thing; it may safely be said that the important consequences of his travels are never foreseen.

DISCOVERIES THAT PAY
One very important practical result of Raleigh's voyages was the importation of potatoes into Europe, but Raleigh had no idea about potatoes when he started. We do not know where first our new discoveries will be put to a practical application. Perhaps in the manufacture of steel, or of cloth. Who knows?

The point is that we ourselves, our possessions, our structures, our tools, our clothes and our food, the products of our art and of our industries are built of atoms and again of molecules and combinations of molecules, and all our attempts to understand our world are repaid us over and over again. Such knowledge does not supply spiritual knowledge but gives it the power to express itself and to act. And always real knowledge is exact knowledge.

Lord Robert Cecil Is Great Advocate For Peace Gospel

Lord Robert Cecil, with his tall spare figure and ascetic look, recalls a picture of Savonarola, and cartoonists like to depict him in the cowl and cord of a Dominican monk. In the last Parliament he sat in the corner of the front Opposition bench, a detached and rather lonely figure. The bent shoulders and droop of the head which are so characteristic gave him a melancholy air as he watched with deep abstraction the parliamentary drama.

No party cry, no intrigue for power moved him. He had surrendered once and all changes of immediate prospect by refusing to compromise with the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill. The church question had divided him from the Coalition. It forbade him to link his fortunes to Mr. Asquith's party.

Lord Robert is not an orator, with the burning eloquence of his brother, Lord Hugh Cecil, fifth son of the former Marquess of Salisbury. His style of speaking is more restrained. When he first entered the House he was far from a polished debater, but

rapped out his words in an awkward and jerky manner. He has never quite lost this rugged manner which is an index to the fierce earnestness with which he approaches every question.

Although no orator by nature, he compels men to listen to him. He has always taken an independent line. The compromises, shifts, and bargains, which are matters of course between politicians, are anathema to him. He is repelled by the narrow outlook of the older Conservatives in dealing with social problems and constantly urges the need of greater sympathy in meeting the demands of the working classes.

Conciliation and co-operation are his watchwords for industry. He preaches the text in and out of season, that if Capital has its rights, a living wage must be the first claim on profits.

When the war came, he proved that he could withstand popular clamor in his administration of a department which was a convenient target for the attack of an ignorant section of the press. It was his duty as Minister for the Blockade to prevent supplies from reaching the enemy. To do so without embroiling Great Britain with neutral countries was a difficult and delicate task.

Lord Robert made an excellent administrator during the war, but his mind was deeply imbued with the horror of it all. He emerged from the storm with a passion for the ideals of the League of Nations and the brotherhood of man. At that time the reconciliation of the nations found little favor in the House of Commons. Lord Robert had often to speak to half-empty benches, but his words were widely reported, and woke an echo in many despairing hearts.

Gradually the world recognised that a great advocate had arisen for the gospel of peace. Little by little, Lord Robert compelled the House to listen to him. He addressed meetings in the country, and gained a wider platform for his views at Geneva, where he spoke as the representative of South Africa on the Council of the League of Nations. There are some men who are international in outlook. They realise what Mrs. Cavell said, that patriotism is not enough. Lord Robert is one of these. What other man gave to party, he gives to mankind.

He has again been elected as an independent Conservative for his native country. He will find many kindred spirits in the present House of Commons, especially on the Labor benches. But he will never join the Labor or Liberal Party.

His mind will never become attuned to that trust in the people which was Gladstone's creed. He will stoop to no wiles to gain popularity. But it would afford a strange commentary on the judgment of his contemporaries if Lord Robert Cecil were not some day called to high office.

Who shall say that such a man

pure in heart, and honest in purpose, is not needed at present? Who shall say that his warning that, if men will not turn from hate, civilisation will perish, is not one that all nations need?



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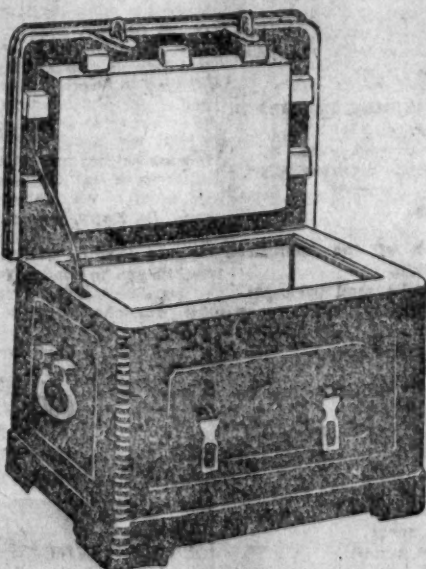
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Close-Up Of Our Ancestors Good Thing For Contemporaries

Worth While Knowing The Fathers Were Not All Steel Engravings In Their Daily Life—Lot Of Real Humanity Scattered Through Our History

BY ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

"Everybody is the child of some one," says one of Beaumarchais's characters; therefore prudent young people will early provide themselves with eminent and respectable ancestors. So with young national! They need something to reverse, human patterns for the numerous youth and maidens who have as good a chance as anybody else to grow up and be Presidents of the United States. Ancestor worship is a desirable form of ethical culture, particularly as we may worship our forebears freely, while they are not in a position to go into the question whether we are equally worth worshipping.

Any writer of history is compelled sooner or later to face the question of the character, services and reputations of men of former times. For history is mainly made up of the action of individuals. Since nobody can stretch his mind to take account of all past individuals, he must necessarily choose those who have stood above the common run.

In placing men and women of past times, it is the historian's special privilege to bring into a strong light those who have shown broad vision. The United States of America is inescapably rich in leaders who have "blown the trumpet in the new moon," who have created for themselves and urged upon their fellows an exalted patriotism. What an immense advantage it is to the people of the United States that the three Americans who stand out most clearly as great national leaders, Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt, all maintained high standards both of private life and of public service. Compare the effect of the words and actions and the impression upon the public mind of those men with that of Frederick the Great, Bismarck and ex-Emperor William of Hohenzollern, the three political prophets of the German people.

High-spirited nations show a tendency to look upon great men whose defects were few as human miracles whose defects were nil. Contemporaries always take care of that matter, for there is not a single great public character in American history who was not accused by somebody in his lifetime of high and low crimes and misdemeanors; and we generally recognize that living public men must expect batteries of criticism and abuse. Washington faced them, Lincoln smiled at them, Roosevelt defied them.

In passing on historical characters the historian is bound to give them credit for all that is great and at the same time brings out their humanity, their part in the common life of the country. Washington was so great a man that it gives one a crick in the neck to look at the whole of his majestic monument in the City of Washington. It is a relief to know that Washington has his foibles and small faults, that he possessed a great big temper which he commonly kept in leash, though one of his intimates has recorded for our benefit that once, when he saw his troops giving way before the British, "He swore like an angel from heaven." Every real biographer of every real American takes note of the personal traits, praiseworthy or otherwise, which make up the men whom they describe.

SAMUEL ADAMS AS "BOSS"
An excellent example is Samuel

Adams, "the Man of the Town Meeting." We have a legendary Honorable Samuel Adams—all patriotism and self-sacrifice and noble democratic principle; and indeed his life was large. He was a great man, whose reputation is now rather increasing. His published writings are full of spirit and wisdom. He was the conspicuous man in all the Colonies, who from start to finish worked for the independence of the Colonies. He came to that conclusion much sooner than an equally patriotic and able man, his cousin, John Adams. He rendered a great service to his State and his country.

Now was he in a position to be such a force? Because by his character and also by skill in political methods he became what we should now call the "boss" of the Boston Town Meeting, and then of the General Court of Massachusetts, and was a great figure in national affairs. His father invented the "caucus," the "organization" of that period, which prepared states and votes for the town meeting; and Sam Adams was an adept in those methods.

We hardly realize how what courage it took to work for independence year after year in the face of the prestige and power of the British Government. Sam Adams put it over, he did the job in Massachusetts, and was the creator of those Committees of Correspondence with other Colonies which were hoops of steel binding the patriots together. But he never set himself up as a demigod who was above all criticism. He had plenty of hard slugging from his own associates in his political career.

What is good for Sam Adams is good for any other great American. There is no need of dragging out long-buried scandals in the lives of American leaders, things which in no way affect their public service; but the homely and often inconsistent details of a man's career are as necessary as his public services in making up a survey of that complex which we call a man's character.

Just now there seems to be a kind of orgy of reprinting calumnies which are mostly baseless. A book by a gifted lady tells us that "Patrick Henry was pouring incendiary eloquence over the Virginia Assembly"; that James Otis resigned his appointment as Advocate General of Massachusetts "because, forsooth, he felt himself too good to argue in favor of Writ of Assistance." The militia on Lexington Green who had the courage to defy an empire were "a pitiful array." A lecture on "The Other Side of the Declaration of Independence"—one of the world's greatest appeals to mankind—digs up a sheaf of complaints by over-zealous statesmen to make out that the Revolution was the unnecessary work of a minority. Another ingenious writer is appealing to the public to dethrone the "Star-Spangled Banner" from its rightful place as a national song because it alludes to "bombs bursting in air" and other implements of war.

The truth of history does not require such disavowals of the nation's belief that our forefathers had the right to become a nation. But we are rather fed up on the virtues of our forefathers. Will our descendants a century hence think of us as completely wise and patriotic? Then why

they left out as much as they could. The effort to show that the Constitution was made by a body of landowners, manufacturers, merchants, bondholders, shipbuilders, slave-owning planters, and so forth, who fixed the text so that they might collect their bonds in full, falls to pieces of its own weight. The members of the Federal Convention were the same kind of men, and many of them the same men as the Governors and Judges and members of the State legislatures of the States at that time. They were men in whom their neighbors had confidence in all public matters.

On the other hand, they were not completely wise. The method of electing a President, for instance, is almost the only part of the Constitution for which no direct precedent can be found. Its foundation idea, that the electors would vote according to their personal judgment and preference, faded in on the third trial in 1796. In estimating public men like Sam Adams and the Fathers of the Constitution, the main thing is always to find out what they did. To the great men of the Revolution and the American people who produced and backed them we owe early independence; a nation remarkably good, though not a perfect Constitution; and orderly and peaceful Government; and the beginnings of national patriotism. The men who brought those things about were great men, good men, admirable men. It does not in the least subtract from their reputation if it is admitted that most of them changed their minds slowly as the Revolutionary struggle went on; and that some of them were influenced with the hope of getting office. Present Americans are not at all free from that ambition nor is it thought to be discreditable.

Some of the Fathers went on the wrong track. Sam Adams for some time resisted the Federal Constitution, though he yielded at last. Patrick Henry was against

it so long as opposition was possible. That does not take away the glory for other things they did, but it shows that some Fathers were wiser than others, and all Fathers were not made on the same pattern. This is not an academic discussion of a bygone controversy. Nothing can be more alive and serious than the question of how we shall carp on our Republic. The Constitution was adequate for the time and for many years thereafter. Our fathers amended and improved it. We are altering it. Our children will change it.

We need political machinery for our present problems. We must make effective in the present age of the world the Federal Government that they planted. If to make and save a nation requires the action of men who are faultless there is no chance for us. Growing nations, like growing children, find their clothing getting too tight. We cannot improve without accepting the belief that there is need of improvement.

We must realize that our ancestors had their difficulties and their labor troubles, their Bolsheviks, their dissensions, their excited political campaigns; that they had to work against internal weaknesses and opposition. Then we can go at our job with some heart and, in turn, become Fathers of the political system which meets our own troubles. After all, we are in the situation of the young man whose fiancée asks, "George, do you ever drink?" "No." "Do you use tobacco?" "No." "Then our engagement is broken. We can never be married. For I have got to live in New York."

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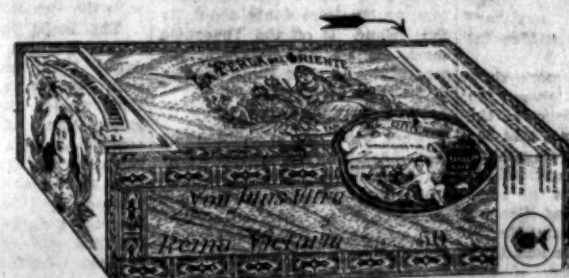
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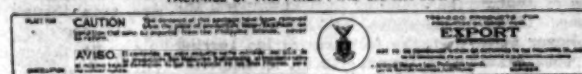
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Robinson Crusoe's Island

Inside Dope On The Famous Island Of Fiction

[The following article on the scenes in which Daniel Defoe laid out his famous story of Robinson Crusoe was written by a French author, Paul Dotin, and appeared in "La Mercurie de France," a bimonthly magazine. It was translated for the "Living Age."]

Ever since "Robinson Crusoe" was first published, in 1719, English critics have endeavored to identify the island immortalized by the genius of Defoe. According to some, Robinson was cast by the storm upon the little island of Juan Fernandez, lying in the Pacific, and lonely, off the Chilean coast. But such an idea betrays the scantiest acquaintance with the novel, in which Robinson sets out from Brazil upon a voyage to Africa, where he purposes to buy slaves, in the course of which he is shipwrecked. Undoubtedly there was a man who lived four years in solitude upon the island of Juan Fernandez, but this was a real person, the Scotch sailor, Alexander Selkirk, whose adventures may very likely have provided Defoe with the idea for his principal episode.

Other critics, with more show of probability, have chosen the little island of Tobago, in the Antilles; and they assert that the coast opposite—which, on a clear day Robinson could see stretching along the horizon—was the coast of the island of Trinidad. Geographers like Vivien de Saint-Martin and Elisee Reclus have lent their names to the support of this theory.

THE CLAIM FOR TOBAGO

In the London Times of February 2, 1901 the Warden of Tobago, justly proud of the honor done his island, set forth what arguments he could to prove, in the sceptic's teeth, the veracity of this rather hazy identification. "This is the island which Daniel Defoe immortalized," he wrote. "Robinson Crusoe's cave is still there—I was in it the other day—the goats have increased and multiplied exceedingly, and Friday's footprint may be seen any day on the sand." To make things complete, he may add that the skeleton of the old goat that the famous hermit buried was sent to the Chicago Exposition of 1893, where credulous visitors gaped at it.

A few years ago two English critics, Mr. Hyatt Verrill and Mr. Clifford Howard, summed up in a number of magazine articles the chief theories that have been formulated on the geographic position of Robinson Crusoe's island, and—impressed, no doubt, by the material evidence just referred to—gave an unhesitating verdict in favor of Tobago.

Now I suspect that the Warden of Tobago is a sly humorist as well as a clever propagandist; he is exerting himself with extraordinary skill to attract to his island shores hosts of rich American tourists. For—it seems scarcely worth repeating—Robinson Crusoe sprang, fully armed, with his parrot on his shoulder and his umbrella in his hand, from the prolific brain of Daniel Defoe. He no more trod the pathways of this mundane world than did his faithful Friday. How could these imaginary creatures have lived in a real cave, buried a real goat, no left such deep footprints on the sands across which they wandered, that after more than two centuries the wind and the rain have not been able to wipe them out entirely? It is a mystery, the solution of which I give up.

DEFOE'S MALICIOUS DELIGHT
Amid the recesses of the world to come, the shade of Daniel Defoe must be considering these theories with malicious pleasure. While he was alive, the famous writer often hoodwinked his readers by persuading them of the authenticity of false memoirs that really sprang from his own imagination; but he would never have dared cherish the mad hope of convincing twentieth-century critics that Robinson and his Man Friday were both real creatures.

If one wishes to pick up on the map with certainty the island where Robinson Crusoe spent twenty-eight years, two months, and nineteen days, it is enough to read attentively the first two parts of the novel, the mere title of which is significant: "The Life and most surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner, who Lived Twenty-eight Years in an Uninhabited Island on the Continent of America, lying near the Mouth of the Great River,

Oronoko," having been Cast on Shore by Shipwreck wherein All the men were drowned but himself; as also A Relation how he was wonderfully delivered by Pyrates." But in September, 1659, the island of Tobago was not "uninhabited," for Dutch colonists had settled there twenty years before. Moreover, it is nowhere near the mouth of the Orinoco.

To all this the reply may be made that Defoe was ill-informed, and that he used a novelist's privilege in taking liberties with geographical accuracy. But to the first editions of the Second Part of "Robinson Crusoe" he added a large map of the world, on which he traced the routes followed by his hero in his numerous voyages; and a cursory examination of this map is enough to show that the famous island is really situated at the mouth of the Orinoco, well to the south of the Antilles—indeed, large print directs the reader's attention to that fact. There cannot, therefore, be the least doubt about it: the island is off the Venezuela coast, where the waters of the great tropical river begin to lose themselves in the Atlantic.

SELKIRK'S STORY

What were the considerations that induced Defoe to select this site for Robinson Crusoe's island? The origin of the novel will explain this to us. When in October, 1711 the sailor, Selkirk—brought back to England by Captain Woodes Rogers—disembarked at Bristol, he quickly became famous. The story of his being cast away on the island of Juan Fernandez, the vicissitudes of his solitary life, and the wildness of his bearing were long the theme of conversation. Like every one else, Defoe was interested in the rough Scotch mariner. Perhaps stirred by his journalistic instinct, he even thought of publishing the strange and surprising adventures of Alexander Selkirk. But his time was occupied with political intrigue; he was in the pay of the minister, Harley, who was in constant need of his services. Meantime Richard Steele, who was editing newspapers hostile to the Government, went down to Bristol, made Selkirk's acquaintance and wrote out a summary of his interview which appeared in the twenty-sixth number of the Englishman. As Captain Woodes Rogers, in his account of his own voyages, had also told Selkirk's story, Defoe could not very well repeat a narrative that everyone had already perused, without being accused of plagiarism; and so he must have given up the idea, for the moment at least.

In 1719, however, when he was growing old, with no resources save the meagre profits from the sale of his books, Defoe found himself, one day, short of money. The life of Selkirk came back to his mind. He thought what a superb work he could make out of such a subject, and he determined to write about a solitary man, abandoned upon a desert island, contriving, by means of his own energy and perseverance, to vanquish hostile Nature and to overcome, with the aid of Providence, the difficulties that followed his ill fortune. In order to give his readers the impression that he was doing something new, it was necessary to create an imaginary hero—Robinson Crusoe. In order, moreover, to prevent ill-disposed critics from complaining that Robinson Crusoe was only a new name for Selkirk, the island where the hero was shipwrecked had to be far away from Juan Fernandez. Defoe set to work without delay. He cast about the world for an island that had never been either named or explored by any navigator.

DEFOE AND HIS MAPS
We know that Defoe had elaborate maps of the whole South American coast, including the

mouth of the Amazon and the Isthmus of Panama. In the last years of the reign of William III he had worked out a detailed plan of attack upon the Spanish colonies and had especially urged the conquest of Guinea. These carefully prepared proposals had been submitted to the king, who adopted them but died before he could put them into execution. By a curious coincidence, a few months after the publication of Robinson Crusoe, Defoe wrote a little book of fifty pages to remind his countrymen that Sir Walter Raleigh had once proposed a voyage to explore Guiana and to find out the boundaries of the Orinoco delta. Defoe, with his usual boldness, urged the South Sea Company to exploit the rich gold mines of Guiana and offered them his maps, showing exactly the nature of the coasts, the varying depths of the sea, and the navigable rivers in that region, together with the Orinoco basin.

The maps that Defoe offered have never been recovered, but no doubt they were supplemented with sundry manuscript notes that would give us still further information. We can, at least, consult an atlas dating from the beginning of the eighteenth century, and we shall be instantly impressed by the exaggerated size that the geographers of the time assigned to the mouth of the Orinoco. Lost amid the waters of that huge estuary and distant from each other are some oblong islands, which catch the reader's eye, even though he may search in vain for their names. The progress of geographic science has shown that an archipelago does, indeed, exist at the mouth of the great river, but that it lies well up in the estuary and consists of low lands, covered with reeds and grasses.

THE ISLAND CHOSEN

Defoe, who had to rely on such maps as were available—he could not undertake voyage to America for the sake of mere exactness—fancied that these islands would serve his turn as well as any others. They were marked on all the maps, where sceptical readers could find them easily; they had not yet been named; they were uninhabited; only their rough outlines were known. In short, they fulfilled all the necessary conditions. On one of these desert islands, therefore, at the mouth of the great Orinoco River, he unceremoniously pitched poor Robinson Crusoe.

All the details that the novel gives us agree with this identifica-

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tion. In the First Part we learn that the island is surrounded by dangerous currents—which is true. The coast that Robinson can see in outline on the horizon is that of another island in the archipelago. Finally, the cannibals, who from time to time disturb Robinson's peaceful solitude with their barbarous feasts, always make their voyages in light canoes, which shows that the mainland is not very far distant. This in itself is enough to destroy the governor of Tobago's ingenious hypothesis.

In the Second Part of the novel, with which many of the English critics do not seem to be acquainted, the information supplied by Defoe is more abundant and more precise. Returning to his native land after a thousand journeymen, Robinson speedily became homesick for his island. He embarks on a merchantman commanded by his nephew and sails for the cape on the right bank of the estuary of the Orinoco. Without ever losing sight of the banks of the estuary, visits, one by one, the islands that we have previously mentioned. On one of them he finds Spaniards, "come from the fudge of Trinidad, that lies farther to the north," to hunt for pearl oysters. Only after wandering through the archipelago does Robinson find again the lost island that had been his veritable earthly Paradise.

Who is better able to identify Robinson's island than Defoe himself? How could any one seriously set forth the theories outlined at the beginning of this article? That is the one thing really hard to explain, for a reading of Robinson Crusoe, no matter how superficial, is enough to show that Defoe never thought of Tobago, which is situated to the north, not to the south of the island of Trinidad—for a moment, and still less of Juan Fernandez, which lies off the other coast of South America.

ADVANTAGES OF THE CHOICE
His choice of an unknown island offered the novelist genuine advantages. Defoe could give free rein to his imagination. He could

set down a hill, a forest, or a river, where he thought it would do the most good, and none of his contemporaries could accuse him of fraud. Defoe had had a good deal to do with South American voyagers, and he gave Robinson Crusoe's island a suitably tropical climate without making any mistakes. The luxuriance of the vegetation, the presence of wild tobacco, of aloes, of sugar cane, and numerous fruit trees, are equally accurate. When Defoe was writing a novel he was mainly concerned with finishing, as soon as possible, the number of pages, ordered by the publisher, so that he might turn to other, better paid work. For lack of leisure he did not seriously read up on the far-off countries that he described in his study. He had enough to do, to collect his own memories in his feverish haste. Always haunted by the story of Selkirk, which very likely he may just have re-read, he peopled Crusoe's island with a fauna, like that of Juan Fernandez. Crusoe finds tortoises and goats everywhere, which is possible enough; but, on the other hand, he is surprised to find penguins. We are even more surprised than he, for we hardly expect penguins on an island lying to the north of the equator! In transporting these creatures from Juan Fernandez to the mouth of the Orinoco, Defoe was guilty of several blunders which, fortunately for him, passed unobserved by his contemporaries.

PRESENT DAY INTEREST
Are there many readers, even among "us moderns," who have really exerted themselves to imagine the exact location of Robinson Crusoe's island? In the beginning of the eighteenth century the public was interested in his adventures because it thought they were true. It would never have permitted a writer to entertain it with adventures that had no basis in reality. Today, on the other hand, the novel is a literary form recognized by every one, and novelists are privileged to describe lands they have never visited and

to bring on the scene persons who never existed.

What real significance have the geographical location of the island and the zoological propriety of its fauna? We know that Robinson Crusoe lives beneath a smiling sky, lulled by the murmur of the limitless ocean, which forms the wall of his prison. That is enough. We imagine the famous island in the same naïf fashion as the artist who in the frontispiece of the 3rd Part represents simultaneously all the principal episodes of the story—here the cannibals squatting about a kettle where human limbs are cooking; there other savages in a frantic dance; in a corner, Robinson saving Friday from his ferocious captors; in another corner, Robinson, armed to the teeth, majestically receiving the captain of the ship that is to take him back to his home; and finally in the very center, a palisade with thick forest flourishing all around it, and on this throne a huge parrot, from whose beak come the words, "Alas, poor Robinson Crusoe!" For most readers, Robinson Crusoe's island is any island near the equator where the thrilling incidents of the novel took place several centuries ago. Whether it can be identified with a real island or not, it will always belong to the realm of imagination.

The famous island is everywhere round about us. The child who reads Daniel Defoe's immortal book substitutes himself for Robinson; for him the island is the room or the garden where he sits; and separating himself in thought from the world about him, he lives again the adventurous life of the hero of his dreams. When, in later life, he wears of the society of men, he will find again within his own soul that tale of rest and solitude where, far from cares and troubles, he can experience once more a perfect calm and gaze serenely at huge empty horizons—until the day when Man Friday's footprint on the sands will bring the truth roughly home to him that even on that distant island no man can live wholly alone.

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Heather Brand

"Choicest" New Zealand Butter

"HEATHER" BRAND, which we have just put on the market is the Choicest product of New Zealand. It is Government graded and shipped to us all the way in Cold Storage. Try it and note its DELICIOUS CREAMY FLAVOUR. Ask your Storekeeper to obtain same from us and supplies will immediately be available.

DISTRIBUTION: We distribute to the Storekeepers throughout Shanghai in small quantities FOUR TIMES DAILY to ensure that the Butter shall reach the consumers fresh and pure and in finest condition. OUTPORT ORDERS, minimum 10 lbs may be sent to us direct.

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

IMPORTERS

31, Peking Road

Telephone C. 346

SMART DRESS STUD SETS

in the very latest styles

MACBETH, GRAY & Co.

TAILORS—SHIRTMAKERS—OUTFITTERS

The Only House In Shanghai Devoted Exclusively To Men's Requirements

20 NANKING ROAD

Tel. C. 4247



You Will Do a Better Day's Work!

—and you will feel fitter and fresher all day—if you begin the day with Sanatogen.

In these days of keen competition, the man who "wins through" is the man who does a better day's work than his competitors.

When you come to analyse it, the quantity and quality of the work you do depends, to a large extent, on the amount of nerve-energy you possess. It is nerve-energy that enables you to make the most of your brains, and supplies the "driving power" essential to success.

Now, Sanatogen definitely increases nerve-energy—does not merely stimulate or excite, but increases it to a remarkable degree. The result is that when you take Sanatogen you do more and better work than you have been accustomed to do. Nor is this a temporary effect; it continues day by day, week by week.

Dr. Claude L. Wheeler says—

"The user of Sanatogen is richly rewarded in freedom from languor, a gain of strength and activity, alertness of mind, and an increased resisting-power to disease."

Begin by Taking Sanatogen Regularly Every Morning with or After Breakfast

This will enable you to acquire that extra nerve-energy which spells success in every business and profession; which gives you a zest and a delight in your work; which makes you keen and concentrated, alert and self confident, and thus gives you the power to realise your ambitions.

Take the first step today, not tomorrow—now not presently. Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Dispensaries.

For wholesale supplies write to the agents:

Melchers China Corporation,

24 Kiangse Road, Shanghai

C. 7700-7528

NANYANG GARAGE SERVICE
"Service First—and Always"
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE HIRE CAR
SERVICE STORAGE
REPAIR SERVICE MONTHLY
SERVICE

And at Moderate Prices Always
Ford Car \$1.00 First 20 Minutes
\$3.00 Per Hour Five Pass. \$2.00
Minimum \$4.00 Per Hour.
\$3-55 Avenue Edward VII.



The China Press

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1923

LACTOGEN FOR
OUR BABY

Business and Official Notices



NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

In accordance with an instruction of the Department of State dated December 14, 1922, shippers will—

be required additionally to show on purchase form of (consular) invoices the market value of the merchandise on the date of exportation, such information to appear on the margin of the invoice.

This covers all consular invoices of merchandise when date of acceptance of contract and date of shipment are not identical. Invoices covering merchandise acquired by purchase must continue to state date of contract as at present.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM
American Consul General

56724 M 6

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

MARCH DEPOSITS

CARRYING interest at 5% per annum will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, Administration Building, 16 Hankow Road (Ground Floor)

Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
March 1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12

DEPOSITS WILL BE IN RECEIPT OF THE LOAN OF 1922. THE TERMS OF WHICH WILL BE ANNOUNCED AFTER THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB

There will be a Ladies' Hunt Today, Sunday, 4th March.

START.—Near Belth's Bungalow Hungjiao Road at 3.30 p.m.

FINISH.—Will be announced after the Hunt has started.

Orange and white strip paper will be laid.

F. W. Potter.

Master, S. P. H. C.

56757 M 4

Office Rents Reduced

Office to let in Central District, 14 feet by 15 feet with private office attached, light, taxes and water included; what offer? Write to Box 989, THE CHINA PRESS.

56768 M 7

In the International Mixed Court Of Shanghai

Chinese Civil Case No. 9373.

THE SING FOO COMPANY (信孚公司)

(In Liquidation).

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the business of the above Company as a going concern.

The assets, with the exception of a godown and some furniture, are situated at Lung Tan (龍潭), and consist of buildings, godown, coolie huts, jetties, bridges, cuts and fills, tracks and buggies, kilns, furniture and fixtures, tools, hardware and metals, drawings, reports, surveys, surveying instruments, etc.

There is a godown and some furniture in Shanghai. The godown is situated near the railway.

The Company hold a 99 years lease of the land and quarry at Lung Tan.

Tenders should be sent to the undersigned before 4 o'clock on 17th March, 1923, and the highest price offered will be accepted.

Bidders must be prepared to take possession of and pay for the business within 48 hours of their tenders being accepted.

Any further particulars will be given on application to the undersigned.

SETH, MANCILL & McLEURE

Official Court Accountants.

7 Avenue Edouard VII.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1923.

56726 M 17

COMMISSION AGENTS for sale of OLIVE Oils to Grocers, Hotels and Restaurants. REQUIRED by 1st class exporting firm. Apply Richard Pils & Co., Salon-de-Provence, France.

56773

LOST

The following three native Pass Books in name of the Zhi Yih Dong (集益堂) have been lost, while same were in possession of the undersigned. One issued by the Mow Fong Bank, (茂丰莊) for a deposit of Tael 4,500, on 1st day, 9th moon, Nien Si year, the other issued by the Tze Kong Bank, (德興莊) for a deposit of Tael 4,500, on 1st day, 2nd moon, Nien Si year, the third issued by the Heng Tun Bank, (恒通莊) for Tael 3,386.602, on 30th day, 12th moon, Sin Yu year.

The said Banks have registered the loss and cancelled the said Pass Books, also issued the new ones.

We hereby warn the public also in the Sin Wan Pao and Shun Pao, not to negotiate the same.

Pao Woo Co.

葆和協記糖行啓

56775 M 7

S.S. "Montague" from Portland

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at Chang-Kai-Pang Wharf on Wednesday, March 7th, 1923 at 9.30 A.M., when Messrs. Elster, Murphy & Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd. Agents, Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.

56744 M 7

H. Diederichsen & Co.

have removed From

4, Peking Road

To 5 Foochow Road

first floor

56758 M 7

CHARGEURS REUNIS

Fast and up to date Passenger Steamers LESIRADE sailing from Shanghai beginning of April. AURIGNY sailing from Shanghai beginning of June. D. W. 15,700 tons.

First class Shanghai-Marseille L. Stg. 104. 10. 0.

Second class Shanghai-Marseille L. Stg. 44. 0. 0.

Agents: Racine & Cie.

Telephone C. 953

T. F. 123

Hongkew Employment Bureau

No. 789, Woosung Road. Recommends and guarantees Japanese amahs, speaking English, Chinese amahs, Baby amahs, cooks, Coolies, Boys, Chauffeurs.

CHEONG FOOK HING.

福興介紹公司

Manager.

V. A. Erringa

56742 M 6

Increase In Prices of Beef, Mutton & Pork.

Owing to the highly increased prices that we have to pay for the above-mentioned meats which has caused us a considerable loss in our trade, we, butchers of the town, for the sake of preventing further loss, hereby beg to announce that on and after the 1st, of March, 1923 an increase of 4 cents (big money) per lb. will be charged on Beef, Mutton and Pork.

This notice is inserted simultaneously in "The China Press," "North China Daily News," "Sin Wan Pao" and "Shun Pao" for the information of all our Chinese and foreign customers.

THE BEEF, MUTTON AND PORK SHOPS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT AND FRENCH CONCESSION, SHANGHAI.

英美法租界牛羊猪肉莊

全體同人公啓

56552 M 4

RIGHT BEER Quarts and Pints

The Right Beer is specially brewed for this climate, a very excellent value and can be strongly recommended.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

73, 73A Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Tel. C. 5021

55952 F 2

GOOD PAINT CHEAP

Until recently the Du Pont paints were the most expensive in the market. The entire stock is now being liquidated at prices far the lowest—at prices below the factory cost at home—regardless of duty, shipping and other expenses.

H. B. CAMPBELL

45 Szechuen Road

Central 1892

NOTICE

To our customers concerned.—We beg to announce that the oblong brass seal of our firm which we use to stamp on our order for goods is as specimen shown below. Should anybody order goods from your company under the name of our firm of which the order bears no such a seal, then it is a fraud and consequently the contract is void, and we take no responsibility for it. Fearing that some of our customers are still not aware of the facts, we therefore publish full particulars for their clear information and careful caution against dishonest deeds.

敦康號定貨圖章 TUN KONG

TUN KONG

Dry-Goods Goods

56716 M 6

Brunswick Records

AN

ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to announce that

Brunswick Records

are now sold by the newly established Phonograph Store

of

GEOLA

44 Rue du Consulat

C. F. C. Building

The Brunswick-Balke-Cotender Co., Chicago, New York, Cincinnati Established 1846

56727 M 6

To Let in Modern Fire-Proof Building

6,145 square feet available ground floor new Navy Y.M.C.A. building, corner Hongkong and Szechuen Roads, suitable for banks, display rooms, shops, offices, etc. For particulars apply W. W. Lockwood, Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuen Road.

56180 M 9

THE "O A C" FLAT SELF-INKING STENCIL DUPLICATOR

SIMPLEST—because there is no mechanism to get out of order.

CLEANEST—because it is self-inking from a hidden reservoir pad and only a DRY roller is used.

CHEAPEST—because thousands of copies can be made from the one stencil without re-inking.

STENCIL CAN BE PREPARED BY HAND OR TYPEWRITER ANY MAKE OF WAX STENCIL WILL FIT ANY DUPLICATOR INK OF GOOD QUALITY CAN BE USED

A footlong size outfit complete, with 1 dozen wax stencils, can of ink, stylus and flexible writing pad for handwork, all contained in a neat box 16" x 10" x 4"

PRICE—MEX. \$32.50

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

SHANGHAI

3 EZRA ROAD

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861

FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Phone. Central:

70 General Office, 2335 Compradore, 3870 General Manager

VERY IMPORTANT

Economy no more means saving money than it means spending money. It means administration or stewardship, spending or saving whether money or anything else, to the best possible advantage.

Spend \$12.00 to-day and perhaps you will save \$17,000.00 or more on the 15th instant.

International Savings Society
7 Avenue Edouard VII
Shanghai

TO LET

Spacious Hall

30 x 60 sq. ft. (total 1800 sq. ft.) in most central location of Shanghai (near corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads). Tls. 175.00 monthly. Suitable for offices, godown, etc., etc., etc.

Apply to Mr. K. Zylstra,

40A KIANGSE ROAD.

56698 M 4

Captain P. A. Miller

begs to announce that he has opened an office in Room 413, Glen Line Building, where he will carry on business as a

Marine and Cargo Surveyor

and

Sworn Measurer

Tel. C. 7873

56678

Business and Official Notices

Mrs. R. S. F. McBain's

Curio Auction

Monday, 5th March, Lots Nos. 1—218.

Tuesday, 6th March, Lots Nos. 219—435.

Wednesday, 7th March, Lots Nos. 436—593.

All to be sold entirely.

Without Reserve

NOEL, MURRAY & CO., LTD.

Auctioneers

56712 M 7

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN

Specialist in venereal, urinary, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 9-12½ and 4-6½. Ladies only 3-4 or by appointment. 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Building). Tel. C. 7092. Residence 7 Peking Road, Tel. C. 1801.

NOTICE

We have this day removed our Auction Rooms between 39 and 40 Kiangse Road.

W. FUNDER & Co.,

Auctioneers etc.

56696 M 4

FOR SALE

We have several properties, new residences, modern conveniences, all rented, will yield now 10 percent on investment, in good location, must increase in value.

CHINA REALTY Co., Ltd.,

Telephone Building.

56708 M 4

"Allenburys" Milk Food No. 1.

For use from birth to the 3rd month.

"Allenburys" Milk Food No. 2.

For use from birth to the 6th month.

Fat and casein equivalent to Human Milk.

Free from starch and cane sugar.

Vitamin content of milk conserved by evaporation at a low temperature out of contact with air.

Practically free from micro-organisms.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

SHANGHAI

NOTICE

The undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Thursday and Friday, March 15 and 16, are fixed upon for the election of Councilors and for the election, by registered owners of land in the Settlement, of a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1923.

Nomination papers must be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on Thursday, March 8, 1923.

Shanghai, February 20, 1923.

G. DE ROSSI,

Consul-General for Italy.

E. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Consul-General for the United States of America.

H. A. WILDEN,

Consul-General for France.

ALFREDO CASANOVA,

Consul-General for Portugal.

J. L. ISLER,

Consul-General for Switzerland.

J. VAN HAUTE,

Consul-General for Belgium.

F. THIEL,

Consul-General for Germany.

T. FUNATSU,

Consul-General for Japan.

S. BARTON,

Consul-General for Great Britain.

J. LILLIEHOOK,

Consul-General for Sweden.

W. A. A. M. DANIELS,

Acting Consul-General for the Netherlands.

HUGO HERGEL,

Acting Consul-General for Denmark.

ARNE SORESENSEN,

Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,

Consul for Brazil.

ARNE SORESENSEN,

Acting Consul for Spain.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE LUMBER TRADE AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS

that our Schedule of Extras for Oregon Pine has, as of this date, been altered to conform to revised price lists issued by the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau.

New Price lists have been circulated. Extra copies will be furnished, upon application, to anyone interested.

All previous Price lists or Schedules are cancelled.

The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.

General Agents & Managers.

Shanghai, March 2nd, 1923.

56780

COMING! COMING!

One of the World's Greatest Violinist and Composer

FRITZ KREISLET

Direction,

A. Strok

56747

TO LET

Apartment—completely furnished

in new and modern apartment house

Cor. Avenue Joffre and Rue du Roi Albert

For particulars apply to

REALTY SYNDICATE, INC.

P. O. Box 753

56779 M 4

Is Your Complexion of Interest to You?

Ask your druggist to tell you about

VENUS BEAUTY PACK

The Liberty Toiletries Company, Limited

ANNUAL PURIM FANCY DRESS BALL
GRAND VARIETY CONCERT
THREE PRIZES FOR

Most Original Lady's Costume, Best Dressed Lady,
Most Original Gentleman's Costume

AT THE NEW CARLTON

Wednesday, March 7th, at 9.30 P.M.

Admission: \$3.00

NO BAZAAR—NO AUCTION

Fancy Dress Not Compulsory

Tickets at the door or for reservations from

Mr. W. KATZ, pres.

Shanghai Hebrew Relief Society

1A Jinkee Road

Phone: Central 1931

56696

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India
Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital \$5,000,000
Reserve Fund \$1,000,000
Reserve Liabilities \$25,000,000

Head Office:
25 Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches: 18 The Bund
Shanghai

Board of Directors:
Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner,
Chairman.

Mr. Duncan Carmichael,
T. Outherson, Esq.,
Mr. Alfred Dant, K.C.M.G.,
Mr. William Henry Neville Gos-
chen, K.B.E.,
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Ham-
ilton, G.C.S.I.,
Mr. John Newall Jordan,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Proffit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

The Bank of England,
The London Joint City & Midland
Bank Limited.

The London County and West-
minster and Parry Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union
Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland,
Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Aloer Star Halphong Peking
(Kodak) Hongkong Penang
Amoy Ipoh Puket
Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon
Batavia Klang Saigon
Bombay Kiang Seremban
Calcutta Kuala Lumpur
Canton Kiang Shanghai
Cebu Kiang Singapore
Colon Kiang Surabaya
Cebu Kiang Tientsin
Cebu Kiang Yokohama
Cebu Kiang Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above
Agencies and Branches and also
on the principal Commercial
Cities throughout the world. Bills
of Exchange bought and sold for
collection. Travellers' Letters
of Credit issued and every de-
scription of Banking business
undertaken.

G. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour
L'Etranger

(Affiliated to the Societe Gen-
erale de Belgique.)

Capital (subscribed) 100,000,000
Capital (paid up) 75,000,000
Reserves 21,822,280

Head Office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS,
NEW YORK, BUCHAREST,
BRATISLAVA, COLOGNE, CAIRO,
ALEXANDRIA, TANTAH, PEK-
ING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN,
HANKOW.

ALLIED BANKS:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MAD-
RID, with Branches in SPAIN
and MOROCCO.

WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIEN-
NA, with Branches in AUSTRIA,
ITALY (TYROL), and YUGO-
SLAVIA.

ALGEMEINER BOHEMISCHER
BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with
Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE
FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOU-
MDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.

LANDESBANK FUER BÖHMEN
UND HERZOGTHUM SERRA-
LEVO, with Branches in YUGO-
SLAVIA.

Correspondents in all parts of
the world.

Every description of banking
business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Chinese American
Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital
U. S. \$10,000,000

Paid up Capital U. S. \$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:
HANKOW SHANGHAI
MANILA SHIKIACHWANG
HARBIN TIENTSIN
PEKING TIENTSIN

Correspondents all over the World.

Every kind of banking business
transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of
Commerce is prepared to open
Savings Accounts in local &
Teals, Gt. & P. and Yen on
very favorable terms. Prospectus
will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road

Telephone C. 5241, 5242, 5243
T. D. WOO, Sub-Manager
S. T. HUANG, Sub-Manager

Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$20,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling \$4,500,000
Silver \$12,500,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
A. O. Lane, Esq. Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy
Chairman.

A. H. Compton, Esq.,
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.,
H. P. White, Esq.,
CHIEF MANAGER:
Wongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy Hioho Penang
Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon
Batavia Johore Saigon
Bombay Kiang S. Francisco
Calcutta Kuala Lumpur
Canton Kiang Shanghai
Cebu Kiang Singapore
Colon Kiang Surabaya
Cebu Kiang Tientsin
Cebu Kiang Yokohama
Cebu Kiang Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and
Parry Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and on Fixed Deposits ac-
cording to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved
Securities and every description
of Banking and Exchange busi-
ness transacted.

Drafts granted on London and
the chief commercial places in
Europe, India, Australia, Africa,
China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 35,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,000,000
Capital contributed by Kup.
the Chinese Govern-
ment 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: Paris, 9 Rue Bonaparte
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills,
Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favori-
ser le developpement du Com-
merce et de l'Industrie en
France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour
Favoriser le Developpement
du Commerce et de l'Industrie
en France.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour
Favoriser le Developpement
du Commerce et de l'Industrie
en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National
Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker
National Bank of San Fran-
cisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA:
Changhai Harbin Shanghai
Chefoo Hongkong Peking
Dairen Manchouli Tientsin.
Haller Kashgar Urumchi
Hankow Newchwang Yokohama

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits in
Teals and Dollars. Terms on ap-
plication. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the prin-
cipal cities of the world bought
and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jesteraki,
P. Pettibugentia,
Ch. Bieuler,
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a
National Bank by Presidential
Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and
October 31st, 1915).

Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien,
Vice-President:

Mr. Chien Yung-ming,
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic
Cities and Foreign Countries.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted. In-
terest allowed on Current Accounts
and Fixed Deposits according to
arrangement. Credit granted on ap-
proved securities. Special Facilities
for Transfers to all parts of China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund,
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
T. D. WOO, Sub-Manager.
S. T. HUANG, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1.00
will be received.
Not more than \$200 will be re-
ceived during one month from any
single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 %
per annum will be allowed upon
the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which
interest will be allowed is
\$5,000.00.

Deposits may be withdrawn on
Demand. Accounts will be kept
either in Dollars or Teals, Local
Currency, at the option of the
Depositor.

Depositors will be presented
with Pass Books, in which all
transactions will be entered. Pass
Books must be presented when
paying in or withdrawing money.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3
p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to
noon.

The Bank of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,000,000-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. \$800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and
Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 3 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:
Hankow San Francisco Kobe
London Sourabaya Batavia
Manila Singapore Canada
Yokohama Samarang etc.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits ac-
cording to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings De-
partment beginning on February
21st, 1923. Favorable terms given.
Savings deposits are cordially in-
vited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank
of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

C. 1941.
C. 1946
C. 5651

Telegraphic Address: "Khabar"

Capital Yen 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of
Finance.

General Banking Business of
every description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange
Business a specialty. We issue
Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of
Credit, Buying and Selling
Specie, etc. etc.

Foreign and Domestic Com-
mercial Papers and Bills dis-
counted.

Loans and Advances made on
approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current ac-
counts and fixed deposits accord-
ing to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokyo,
Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Naga-
saki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay,
London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin,
Hankow, Kiangsu, Tientsin,
Dairen, Changchun, Mukden,
Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hong-
kong, Canton.

Y. KATADA, Manager.
K. P. CHANG, Sub-Manager

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Ant. Cap. Silver Dollars, 4,800,000
Ant. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital Silver \$1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves Silver \$100,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin,
Italy: Credito Italiano
England: Credito Italiano, National
Provincial and Union Bank of
England, Ltd. Glyn Mills and
Currie.

France: Banque Francaise et Ital-
ienne pour l'Amerique du Sud
Comptoir National d'Escompte
de Paris Banque d'Italie Belge.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Com-
merce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga
Switzerland: Banca Unione di
Credito.
Belgium: Banque Commerciale de la Bale
Len & Co's Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium-Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings ac-
counts carried in Teals, Dollars
Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire
Francs and other currencies. Terms
on application.

General banking business trans-
acted. Special facilities for Italian
exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Sino
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. C. Nos. 5596 and 5591,
Managers' Office Central 5591.

C. MARMONT,
General Manager

International Banking
Corporation

Capital U.S. \$5,000,000

Surplus and Undivided
Profits U.S. \$10,458,137

Owned by the National City Bank
of New York.

Head Office:
80 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 25 Bishopsgate, E.C.

Lyon Office: 27 Place Tolosan.

San Francisco Office:
222 MONTGOMERY STREET.

BRANCHES:
CHINA
Shanghai
Peking
Tientsin
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Canton

PHILIPPINES
Manila
Cebu

SPAIN
Barcelona
Madrid

STRAITS
Singapore

DOMINICA
Santo Domingo
San Pedro
San Francisco
Santiago
Puerto Plata
Barahona
La Vega

JAPAN
Tokyo
Yokohama
Kobe

JAVA
Batavia
Soerabaya

PANAMA
Panama
Colon

We are also able to offer our
Customers the services of the
Branches of the National City Bank
of New York in the principal coun-
tries of South America, Central
America and in the West Indies.

Commercial and Travellers' Let-
ters of Credit, Bills of Exchange
and Cable Transfers bought and
sold. Current Accounts and Sav-
ings Bank Accounts opened and
Fixed Deposits in local and for-
eign currencies taken at rates that
may be ascertained on application
to the Bank.

H. C. GILLARD, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Pre-
sidential Mandate of
15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital \$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund \$2,443,700.00
Special Reserve Fund \$2,534,600.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai,
Hankow, Wuhu, Ichang,
Anking, Chungking, Changsha,
Dairen, Hongchow, Nanchang,
Nanking, Ningpo, Kiukiang,
Newchwang, Foochow, Amoy,
Hankow, Kiangsu, Amoy,
Kien, Hanchow, Canton,
Tientsin, Soochow, Hongkong,
Chefoo, Wusheng, Swatow,
Tientsin, Yangchow, Chungking,
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New
York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka
and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 THE BUND

Loans granted on approved
Securities. Local Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits in Teals
or Dollars according to arrange-
ment.

BUWA HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Kinchen Banking Corporation

Sanctioned by Ministry of
Finance and registered in Minis-
try of Agriculture and Commerce
in accordance with Banking and
Company Laws.

Authorized Capital \$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000
Reserve Fund \$600,000

Head Office: Tientsin.

Branches and Sub-Branches:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Han-
kow, Nanking and Peng-pu.

Correspondents in all impor-
tant places of the world.

President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y.
Tien.

Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch:
C. C. WOO.

Every description of Banking
Business transacted.

Savings Accounts kept in Tien-
tsin and Shanghai Offices.

Cable Address: "Kinchen"
Shanghai.

Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 5500
Manager's Office: C. 1550
Foreign Dept. C. 1545

Nederlandsche Handel
Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 50,000,000
(about \$6,666,666)

Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,511
(about \$1,595,554)

Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000
(about \$1,588,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:
Handjermas, Pekalongan
Bandong, Palembang
Bandoeng, Penang
Banyuwangi, Pontianak
Cebu, Rangoon
Cebu, Semarang
Djakarta, Singapore
Hongkong, Soerabaya
Kobe, Soerakarta
Kori-Batja, Tegal
Makassar, Tjilatjap
Medan, Weitenredan
Padang

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union
Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal
places in Europe, Asia, Australia
and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and re-
ceives for collection bills of ex-
change, issues letters of credit on
its branches and correspondents
and transacts banking business of
every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on
current and fixed deposits and
fixed deposits, according to arrange-
ment.

M. J. HERSCHELLE,
Agent.

行銀亞東
The Bank of
East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10, Kiukiang Road.

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital \$5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund H.K. \$500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon,
LONDON BANKERS: London
Joint City and Midland Bank.

Correspondents in all principal
cities of the world. All kinds of
banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on current de-
posits and fixed deposits.

Loans granted on approved
securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital \$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund \$206,400.00
Undivided Profits \$120,750.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen,
Hankow, and Lanhai.

Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal
Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New
York, Chicago, San Francisco,
Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe,
Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate,
Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and fixed Deposits ac-
cording to arrangements.

Saving Accounts at 4% com-
pound interest.

Every description of Banking
and Exchange transacted.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 HANKOW ROAD.

Tel. C. 7131, 7132, 7133 and
7134, General Office.

Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund 69,500,000.00
(4-5-30)

Head Office:
No. 95 Boulevard Haussmann,
Paris.

Branches and Agencies:
Saigon, Pnom-Penh, Battambang,
Haiphong, Hanoi, Tourane,
Peking, Hankow, Tientsin,
Hongkong, Canton, Man-
gote, Singapore, Pondichery, Bangkok,
Papeete, Shanghai, Noumea,
Djibouti, Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union
Bank of England, Ltd.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris-Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency under-
takes all Banking and Exchange
operations; grants credits on
goods and approved securities;
opens current and fixed deposit
accounts in Teals and francs ac-
cording to arrangement.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital \$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund \$180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nish Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Financial And Commercial News The World's Markets

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

8, JINKEE ROAD

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$650 B.
Chartered	\$17 3/8 S.
Russo-Asiatic	None
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H. 493 B.
North China	Tls. 135
Union of Canton	H. 230 B.
Yangtze	\$25
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 20 1/4
Pine Insurance	
China Fire	H. 116 1/4 B.
Hongkong Fire	H. 430 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. 200
Indo-China Pref.	H. 40 B.
"Shell"	\$6 3/4
Shanghai Tug. Ord.	Tls. 43 B.
Shanghai Tug. Pref.	Tls. 50 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10.40
Oriental Cons.	\$13 1/2
Shan	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H. 175 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 7 B.
"Pref.	Tls. 5.40 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 202 1/2
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 150 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Shai Hotel, Ltd.	Tls. 45 B.
China Realty Ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A. French Land	Tls. 104 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 104 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 85
Cotton Mills	
Ewo (Ord.)	Tls. 13 1/4 B.
Ewo (Pref.)	Tls. 108
Loan-kung-mow	Tls. 25
Oriental	Tls. 7 1/2 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 112 S.
Industrials	
Battier Tiles	Tls. 25 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 160 B.
Green Island	Tls. 24 S.
Langkats	Tls. 24 S.
Hajer Bros.	Tls. 5
Shai Samatra	Tls. 105 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	Tls. 7
Lowell	\$42 1/2
Lane Crawford	Tls. 107 B.
Monette	\$45 B.
Watson	Tls. 15 1/4 B.
Weeks	Tls. 13
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 1/4 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 0.94 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 0.90
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam	Tls. 1.10 S.
Batu	Tls. 0.80
Bukit Toh Along	Tls. 3 1/4
Chemor United	Tls. 1.15 S.
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 2.15
Consolidated	Tls. 2.85
Dominion	Tls. 2.70
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 11 1/4 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 0.94 B.
Karan	Tls. 7 1/4 B.
Kedah	Tls. 1.30
Kota Bahroo	Tls. 1 1/4
Kroewok Java	Tls. 13 B.
Padang	Tls. 5 B.
Pangkalan Duri	Tls. 1.40
Permatas	Tls. 0.94 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.85 S.
Samagagas	Tls. 1
Sekees	Tls. 1 1/4
Bemambu	Tls. 1 1/4 S.
Bauwau	Tls. 1.40 S.
Shai Kiebang	Tls. 0.75 S.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 1 B.
Shai Malay pref.	Tls. 8 1/4
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.20
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Hungei Duri	Tls. 0.94 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 0.94 S.
Shai Seremban	Tls. 0.90
Taipung	Tls. 0.55
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.95 S.
Tobong	Tls. 1.70 B.
Ziangbes	Tls. 4.15
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Cully Dairy	Tls. 14 1/4
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 130
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 38 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
Shai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 76 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 160 B.

S. Sellers, S. Sales, B. Buyers

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, March 3, 1923

OFFICIAL

March 2

Dominions Tls. 2.70

March 3

Kaiping Tls. 19.00

Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 24.00 Mar.

UNOFFICIAL

March 2

Chemors Tls. 1.17 1/4

March 3

Chemors Tls. 1.15

Shai Cotton Tls. 112.00 March

Telephones Tls. 74.00

Shai Pahang Tls. 1.15

Money Exchange

Shanghai, March 3, 1923

Mexican Dollars

Market 71.9275

Native Interest 02

Shanghai Gold Bars 978

Touch 318

Copper Cash 244.000

Bar Silver 31 1/2

Bank rate of Discount 3%

Paris on London 77.65

New York on London 470 1/4

Banks Opening Selling Rates

London

Telegraphic Transfer 3/1

Demand 3/1 1/2

New York

Telegraphic Transfer 72 1/4

Demand 72 1/2

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank

Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

March 2, 1923

London (T.T.) 3/1 1/2

London (T.T.) 3/1 1/2

London 4 m.s. 3/1 1/2

India (T.T.) 231

France (T.T.) 1200

America (T.T.) 73

Hongkong (T.T.) 74

Japan (T.T.) 66 1/2

Batavia (T.T.) 187

Straits (T.T.) 75 1/2

BANKS BUYING RATE

London 4 m.s. Credits 3/3 1/2

London 4 m.s. Deots 3/4

London 6 m.s. Credits 3/4 1/2

London 6 m.s. Deots 3/4

France 4 m.s. L/c 1250

America 4 m.s. L/c 77

Deots 77 1/2

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates

@ 7 1/4 = Tls. 134.23

@ exch. 72.2 = Mex. \$185.91

Sovereign Bank Buying Rate

@ 3s. 2d. = Tls. 6.31

@ exch. 72.2 = Mex. \$87.4

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

RATES FOR MARCH

Hk. Tls. 5.92 @ 3s. 0 1/2 = £1

1 1/2 @ 71 1/4 Gold \$1

1 @ 114 1/4 = Fr. 12.75

1 @ — Marks —

1 @ 68 1/2 Yen 1.63

1 @ 22 1/2 = Rupees 2.48

1 @ — Roubles —

1 @ 1.60 Mex. \$1.50

1 @ 14.45 Ital. —

Lire 16.10

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 7 1/4

Demand buying on America 7 1/4

Demand selling on London 3s. 2d.

Demand buying on London 3s. 2d.

GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS

320.50 319.60

320.70 319.20

320.80 318.90

320.90 318.60

321.00 318.30

321.10 318.00

321.20 317.70

321.30 317.40

321.40 317.10

321.50 316.80

321.60 316.50

321.70 316.20

321.80 315.90

321.90 315.60

322.00 315.30

322.10 315.00

322.20 314.70

322.30 314.40

322.40 314.10

322.50 313.80

322.60 313.50

322.70 313.20

322.80 312.90

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

March 3, 1923

Spot bar silver was down 3s. 3d.

and forward 3d. in London yesterday.

The New York price declined to 66 cents and the London

New York cross rate in unchanged

at 470 1/4. Our official Sterling

rate here today was dropped to

3s. 1d. the Gold Dollar rate to

72 1/2, the Yen rate raised to 67

and the other rates changed accordingly.

Our market at the opening was

inclined to be easy but steadied up

somewhat during the day. At the

opening business in Sterling was

done at 3s. 1 1/4 d. March 3s. 1 1/4 d.

April and 3s. 1 1/4 d. May. Gold

Dollars were done at 74 March.

73 1/2 April and 73 1/2 for

forward delivery.

At the close there were sellers

of Sterling at about 3/4 d. and of

Gold Dollars at 1/4 point above

these rates. There were sellers

of Yen at 65 1/2 March and buyers

at 65 1/2. There were sellers for

April at 65 1/2 and buyers at 65 1/2.

Banks were quoting 3s. 2 1/4 d.

and 75 1/2 for Sterling and Gold

Dollar bills for near delivery and

3s. 2 1/4 d. and 75 1/2 for forward.

France bills were done at 1245

for near delivery and 1240 for

forward.

China and the Continent both

sold silver in London yesterday

and the market is reported as

closing steady. New York report

their market as uncertain.

Silk Report

In their weekly report on the

silk market, Messrs. William

Little and Company write as

follows:

Our last report was dated

February 23.

White Silk.—The market is

firm at the advance in spite of the

rise in exchange. Stock lots are

small and interior markets are

above current rates.

Tussah Filatures.—Black

Horse 1, 2, 3, Tls. 1,000 av.

Bicycle 1, 2, 3, Tls. 1,020 av.

Crown 1, 2, 3, Tls. 1,040 av.

Tussah New Style.—Sheep and

Flag 1, 2, Tls. 1,110 av. Cloud

Horse 1, 2, Tls. 1,060 av. Gold

Phoenix Ex. 1, Tls. 1,070 av.

Steam Filatures.—A big business

silk on basis of Tls. 1,600 av.

open size. Crack chops. July-

August delivery is now in some

instances required and some Tls.

20 advance.

Tussah Filatures 3 coc.—Have

been in demand on basis of Tls.

320 av. for Best grades. Cables

from Japan quote a firm market

with Shinsui No. 1 Yen 2.280.

EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI

From June 1 to date, 15,189

bales white and 10,442 bales

yellow.

To London, 1,944 bales.

To France, 2,771 bales white

and 918 bales yellow.

To Italy and Switzerland, 188

bales white and 10 bales yellow.

To America, 8,291 bales.

To India and Levant, 1,747

bales white and 8,963 bales

yellow.

To Coast ports and Russia, 799

bales.

Steam filatures to Europe, etc.,

14,102 bales and America, 10,411

bales.

Yellow steam, 4,431 bales.

Wild silk to Europe, etc., 2,131

bales and America, 9,561 bales.

SETTLEMENTS

piculs

Settlements for Europe, etc.,

White Silk 7,400

Settlements for Europe, etc.,

Yellow Silk 11,000

Settlements for America,

White Silk 8,300

26,700

Stock in Shanghai,

White Silk 800

Yellow Silk 2,000

Visible Supply for season

to date 29,500

Share Market

In their weekly report on the

share market, Messrs

Secret Report To French Government On Rhineland

[From a translation of the report printed in the Manchester Guardian] made by M. Darcis, a commissioner sent by Premier Poincaré to investigate the economic and industrial of the Rhine province.]

In existing circumstances, indeed, the Ruhr, and in particular the region of Düsseldorf, Duisburg, Ruhrort, which we are occupying, and which forms its head, constitutes the principal element of German wealth, which is based entirely on iron and coal, their transformations and their derivatives.

The majority of the great German consortiums have been formed there, have their headquarters, and their establishments there, and the 10 or 12 industrialists who direct them rule, directly or indirectly, but absolutely the economic destinies of Germany. (Metallurgy, coal, coal derivatives, dyestuffs, manures, shipping companies, import and export of raw materials or manufactured goods.)

The large scale industry, the "heavy industry" of the Ruhr, concentrated entirely in the hands of a few individuals is thus called to play a decisive part in the events which will unfold themselves in Germany's future.

In this field the Stinnes, the Thyssens, the Krupp, the Hankeles, the Kloeckners, the Funckes, the Mannesmanns, and some three or four others play in Germany an economic role analogous to that of the Carnegies, the Rockefellers, the Harrimans, the Vanderbilts and the Goulds in America; they also carry on a political activity unknown among the American billionaires.

DOMINATION OF INDUSTRY
No doubt we do not hold the whole of the Ruhr, but by our simple occupation at present we hold in reality the whole of its industrial production under our domination.

We occupy, indeed, the greater part of the basin, in which there have been established the blast furnaces which produce the cast-iron, as well as the ports of the Ruhr and the Rhine through which these blast furnaces are supplied with ores. Thus we cut in two the metallurgical establishments; we can, when we wish, separate from their coal their ore, their cast-iron and steel production, the connected and complementary establishments which only complete their products in unoccupied Germany; we can utterly disorganize the industry of the potentates of Düsseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort.

So long as we maintain our present position on the Rhine we shall thus constitute a constant menace for the 10 or 12 masters of the German industry who are in

analysis by the mass of the German people.

As to the rate of this levy, it would be for the allies to fix it in proportion to the greater or less good will of Germany to acquit herself by other means.

One of these means, which we might suggest to the German government, if it took too long over thinking of it should be to impose a participation of the state in the profits of the exploitation of the capital represented by the great industries; the compulsory creation of shares representing for each enterprise one-fourth or one-fifth of its capital, and their assignment to the German government, under the control of our committee of guarantees, would, for example, constitute a very heavy levy on the capital of these industries, of which we should then have every interest in facilitating the development.

Another conceivable method would be for these securities to serve as the basis of an international loan, which would at once relieve the finances of the allies simultaneously with those of the Germans.

It is clear how the possession of the pledge which we hold in the Ruhr invests our action of persuasion or constraint with suppleness.

And, finally, without employing constraint, is it not possible to imagine a utilization of the Ruhr by a collaboration, a friendly entente between France and the allies on the one part and Germany on the other, with permanent control of its means of production?

The ironmasters of the Ruhr have available (in times of normal production) indefinite quantities of coal, but quite sufficient quantities of ore, since the new Germany produces no more than seven to eight million tons, for a consumption which before the war amounted to 48 million tons and would still easily reach 30 millions.

On the other hand the ironmasters in the Lorraine group have available twice as much ore as they can work. Before the war, Lorraine, France, Algeria and Tunisia produced normally 45,000,000 tons of iron ore, now our industrialists work up 9,000,000, and they will work up 25,000,000 when all the blast furnaces (including those of Lor-

raine and the Saar) are in full working order; on the other hand, they absolutely require for their blast furnaces the coke of the Ruhr.

Hackneyed conclusion, a hundred times repeated: The French metal industry cannot live without the German coke, the German metal industry can only reach full development if it is deprived of French ore.

A CONTROL OF PRODUCTION
We cannot demand that Germany shall pay enormous sums for 35 years, and on the other hand we are afraid of seeing her industries develop in the proportion which would permit her to assure the payment of the debts which she has acknowledged. But so long as we are on the right bank of the Rhine and are masters of 45,000,000 tons a year of ore we shall be in a position to play a decisive part in the German metal industry, demanding a control of production in return.

The day when it (the committee of guarantees) has the power to control Germany's industrial production we shall be in a position to profit by her economic prosperity.

As soon, moreover, as we have control of a share in the German

capital we shall have an interest in seeing it as fruitful as possible; for money payments and supplies in kind are at the bottom of every system of payment; and one may discern the whole series of economic agreements, wider in scope than those of Wiesbaden, which may result.

The whole of French policy in the Rhineland is at all times subordinate to one primary condition, the prolonged maintenance of our army of the Rhine in the occupied territories. Without this assurance this policy is disastrously precarious.

It is a long drawn-out policy, in which a well-considered diplomacy must apply one after another the successive links of a wellthought-out course of action which, little by little, will detach from Germany a free Rhineland under the military guard of France and Belgium.

At The Carlton

Norma Talmadge's latest vehicle, "Smilin' Through" which is booked for a full week beginning today's matinee, according to advance reports, is the most ambitious production yet made by Norma Talmadge. It is an adaptation of Allen Langdon Martin's stage hit of the same name, in which Jane Cowl appeared on the speaking stage.

Appearing opposite Miss Talmadge are two leading men, Windham Standing and Harrison Ford, and a splendid supporting cast, including Alec B. Francis, Glen Hunter, Grace Griswold, Miriam Battista and Eugene Lockhart.

The production deals with the romance of beautiful Kathleen, who is left in charge of John Carteret following the death of her aunt, Monyene. Monyene was fatally wounded by a jealous suitor on the day of her wedding to Carteret. When Carteret learns that Kathleen is in love with the son of the man who killed his bride he interrupts the romance of the young people and the absorbing plot gathers dramatic momentum.

Norfa, ever a great emotional actress, is said to have taken advantage of this great dramatic opportunity presented her.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Features to be exhibited during the week from
March 5th to 11th, 1923

Showing on Mon., Tues. & Wed., March 5th, 6th & 7th
AT 9.15 P.M.

SELECT PICTURE
PRESENTS
ALICE BRADY
IN

"THE WORLD
TO LIVE IN"

The story of a girl with no kin, no money, nothing but a wild desire for happiness and "the world to live in."

To marry the man she loves who has no money, or marry the man who has money but whom she does not love—which holds the brighter future for a fun-seeking young woman?



SEE CHARLIE CHAPLIN

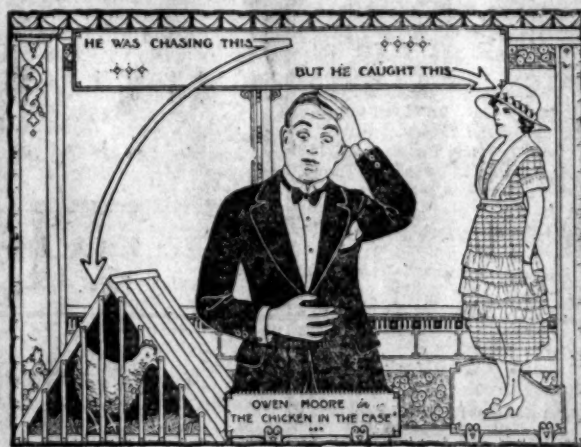
IN

"THE FIRE MAN"

Showing on Thurs., Fri., Sat. & Sun., Mar. 8th, 9th, 10th & 11th
AT 9.15 P.M.

SELZNICK presents
OWEN MOORE
IN
"The CHICKEN
in the CASE"

How would you feel if you had borrowed another chap's wife, in order to practice a little harmless deception on an inquisitive relative, and you unexpectedly had the matter brought to the attention of your fiancé, whom you had neglected to inform of the matter. Explanations galore, and the more explanation the more laughs it. Owen Moore's latest Selznick picture.



SEE SNOOKY

IN

"BEAT IT"

"Some folk think that acting is plain monkey business, but I say it's no business being a perfectly decent monkey if you gotta be an actor. A chorus girl that's different. If they'd only gimme a part suited to me sex I'd have a limousine and a diamond necklace. But—what are they doing to me? They put me, an innocent small-town girl, into the most degrading competition with a low-down, questionable character and they stipulate that my monkey business is to get more and louder and quicker laughs per foot of film than any other comedy workman in the business—male, female, human, inhuman or slap-sticker. Working hours? All hours—just as soon as I climb down from my tree. Pay? Notadam cent! Wot a life! Not a life!"



Matinee Today, March 5th, at 3.15 p.m.

Ethel Clayton in

"A LADY IN LOVE"

And the 1st two Episodes of

"NAN OF THE NORTH"

ISIS THEATRE

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday at 7 & 9.15

AN ATTRACTIVE STORY OF SOCIETY LIFE

CARMEL MYERS

in

"THE GILDED DREAM"

She was a young milliner in a small town and had dreams of going to the city and marrying a wealthy husband.

She thought everything would be fine in the city's society life, but was glad to return to her small town after a time away from home.

"THE PURPLE RIDERS"

Episodes 6th and 7th:

Box Seat \$1. Dress Circle 60 cts. Stall 40 cts.

Thursday, Saturday & Sunday at 7 & 9.15



CARL
LAEMMLE
presents
HERBERT
RAWLINSON

In the stirring mystery-romance of a man who fell heir to a million dollars and a big scrap-and liked em both.

"The MILLIONAIRE"

Directed by Jack Conway
Story by Hubert Footner

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

Box Seat \$1, Dress Circle 60 cts. Stall 40 cts.

Friday, March 9th, at 9 p.m. Sharp
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY

Special Benefit Performance For
THE BUILDING FUND OF
THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB

HERBERT RAWLINSON

in

"THE MILLIONAIRE"

Mrs. R. I. CLAPP presents

"THE FAMILY ALBUM"

HAWAIIAN TRIO in Song and Dance

Mrs. GOLDMAN & Mr. RAGGETT, Vocalists

Miss GRACE HAIMOVITCH, Dancer

Mr. JOHN ZANE, Cartoonist

THE SILAS BROTHERS & Mr. W. C. CAMERON

in Mirth and Mimicry

Madame FORMINA, Russian Dancer

Mrs. SEM at the piano

Admission: \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00

MATINEE TODAY AT 3 p.m.

EVA NOVAK in

"THE TORRENT"

and

"THE PURPLE RIDERS"

Episodes 4th and 5th.

TO-NIGHT, THE LAST NIGHT at 7 & 9.15

JACK PICKFORD

in

"BURGLAR BY PROXY"

What should a girl do upon finding her fiancé in her boudoir at midnight? His excuse sounded plausible. But her father and the police were coming.
See "BURGLAR BY PROXY"

HAWAIIAN VILLAGE

The New Feature of the
Ball Room at the

HOTEL CAFE PARISIEN



Music by MOLEKA, accompanied
by Our Own Orchestra.

All the latest Hawaiian Songs and many of
MOLEKA'S own celebrated compositions.

Special To-night — Spot Dancing for
Prizes — Fun Galore.

Make your Reservations early for
Dinner and also for The NIPA SHACKS
in the Ball Room.

PARISIEN HOTEL

'Phone: Central 1824-1825

AT THE Olympic Theatre

Mr. A. Carpi presents
The Grand Italian
Opera Co.

March 4th
"FAUST"

March 5th
"CARMEN"

March 6th
"BARBIER de
SEVIGLIA"

March 7th, Wednesday
"LA BOHEME"

March 8th, Thursday
"TOSCA"

March 9th, Friday
"LA FAVORITA"

Prices \$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00

Booking at Messrs. MOUTRIE



I CAN MAKE ANY WOMAN
LOOK TEN YEARS YOUNGER
by my wonderful rejuvenating
process, by healthful stimulation
of the muscles and tissues, restoring
them to the vigor of youth.
Moles, acne, wrinkles, freckles,
S. P. pittings and all blemishes
removed forever. Consultation free.
Hours 2 to 4, 80 Bubbling Well.
Room 62. 85438

American Women Smarter, But English Women More Individual, Is Conclusion

The proper length for skirts "depends on the leg."

Whether a woman should wear sleeveless gowns or not "depends on the arm."

Clothing for New York women is "extremely conventional and rather monotonous in style."

American women have "beautifully shod" feet, "well-tended" hands, are indescribably "chic," and "extremely generous."

The foregoing are a few epigrams from the pen of Mrs. John Fortesque, of London, wife of the King's Librarian, who returned to England recently from a trip to the United States. Mrs. Fortesque is widely known in Europe as "Cintra," a fashionable dress designer.

Mrs. Fortesque's husband recently was the center of considerable discussion when he was barred from speaking at the Naval Academy in Annapolis because of passages appearing in a book written by him a number of years ago. The extracts, widely quoted in the press, were declared to cast aspersions on American national integrity.

BY "CINTRA"
(The Hon. Mrs. John Fortesque.)
My American visit has been quite the most interesting experience of my life and one that I hope I may often repeat. But it was all too short. There was so much that I wanted to see and do, and the greater part of my time had to be spent of necessity working at the Plaza Hotel. Not that I could have worked in a more delightful place nor among kinder friends than the hotel staff, but the intricate business connected with the running of dress shows naturally swallowed up most of my leisure time.

Certainly I had every opportunity of studying the American woman and from matron to maid I found her universally charming. As there are no bounds to American hospitality, so there appears to be no limit to the energy and resource of American women. They can be wonderful friends, as I proved every day of my visit. My two hostesses submitted with smiling faces to every form of inconvenience caused by sheltering a work-ing dressmaker under their respective roofs. The telephone never ceased from ringing, and they were literally never at rest. Business men, press interviewers, mannequins, etc., came to see me at all hours of the day, and night and were received with kind cordiality by the mistresses of the house. I was given every facility to see anyone I chose, and in all my ways and works I received the encouragement and practical help of these patient and indefatigable friends.

"RECEPTIVE" AND "EAGER"
The characteristics that struck me most were the receptiveness, the adaptability and the eager intelligence of the American women. They are not afraid of new ideas and seem always hungry to assimilate more, and they have very decided views of their own. They are keen conversationalists and love the collision of minds. They are progressive and do not condemn a theory because it is new, but immediately begin to analyse it and put it to the test. They keep open, alert minds and seem always ready to be convinced, if their shrewd common sense so directs them. They are not half so slow and cautious as we British.

Apparently I am the first prophet of individualism in dress to cross the Atlantic. When I was asked what the length of the skirt should be I merely replied, "Depends upon

the leg," and to the question, "Should gowns be sleeveless or not?" I answered, "Depends upon the arm."

Instead of instantly losing interest in me because I refuse blindly to follow the dictates of fashion and insist upon designing for the individual and creating clothes to suit each type of woman, the press instantly preached my doctrine, and the women were only too ready to accept my views—and my gowns—with eager interest. I should have perfectly understood it if America had "turned me down" as a crank; for I know how difficult it is to "disregard the opinion of the Joneses." But my gowns and my views met with sympathy and appreciation wherever I went. This surprised me all the more, for after attending various functions and seeing the models in your leading stores I realised that, though very gorgeous and lovely, dress for women in New York, is, on the whole, very conventional and rather monotonous in style. Everywhere I saw straight, sleeveless gowns, with very little line or drapery about them—and drapery can be such a help, especially when one has passed the glorious debutante stage, when nearly all things are possible.

DELICIOUS DEBUTANTES
And how delicious are your debutantes! I had been led to expect that they would be of rather athletic build and was amazed when my dressing-room at the Plaza was invaded by a bevy of dainty sylphs with bobbed heads, who came to try on my various models. And I can truthfully say that I never enjoyed seeing my models more than when they were worn by the beautiful youth of America.

I think that American women are smarter by day than we English women. From the society woman to the stenographer in New York I found them always well finished. Their hair and hands are so well tended, their feet beautifully shod—they are indescribably chic. Of course they have the advantage of more settled climate and are less likely to have a toilette ruined by rain and mud than we in England. Also, when one knows that of the thirteen million motor cars in the world ten millions are in America, one realises that nearly every woman of any means must possess a car. And one can be far more elaborate if one is driven everywhere.

But I think that I can justly claim that, though American women are extraordinarily smart at night, the English women are more individual in their dress, and therefore an evening function in London is a more picturesque affair than one in New York, though may-

be less gorgeous. I have heard American women who have attended our courts and drawing-rooms admit this in the most generous way.

Yes—generous is the word that best describes the women of America. They are generous of their help, their interest, their enthusiasm, their admiration, their hospitality; and one English woman, at any rate, will never forget the debt of gratitude she owes them.

Lyceum Theatre

At 9.15 p.m. Nightly
Messrs. J. C. Williamson, Ltd. of Australia presents their
Gilbert and Sullivan
Opera Co.
By Permission of Mr. DOYLE CARTE
Headed by the Famous London Savoy Star
Mr. CHARLES WORKMAN

Tomorrow, Monday and Tuesday
March 5th & 6th
"THE CONDOLIERS"

Wednesday March 7th
"H. M. S. PINAFORE"
Preceded by "Trial by Jury"

Thursday and Friday March 8th & 9th

The Great American Musical Comedy Success
"KATINKA"
which created a furore in New York and Australia. Mr. Victor Price as Thaddeus T. Hopper

Saturday, March 10th
Special Matinee at 3 p.m.
"H. M. S. PINAFORE"

Saturday Night
Edward German's Famous opera
"MERRIE ENGLAND"

Monday, March 12th
"THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD"

Prices: Stalls and Circle, \$4.00. Pit Stalls, \$3.00. Upper Circle \$2.00 and 1.50.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S
Booking Plans Open Every Evening at The Palace Hotel From 6 to 7-30.

Booking plans for the balance of the above Company's performances will be opened on Wednesday, March 6th

SUPPOSE you were the daughter of a country minister and you met and loved a young man who had been cast adrift by a wealthy father, because of the son's reckless ways. You married him, reformed him, in fact made a man out of him and then were informed that you were considered a mere fortune hunter. What would you do?

SEE
ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN
At the **VICTORIA THEATRE**
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!



IN
"PLEASURE SEEKERS"

Matinee Today at 3.15 p.m.
Ethel Clayton in "A LADY IN LOVE"
And the 1st. two Episodes of "NAN OF THE NORTH"

OUR
Snack counter
Every day
Receives the
Very best
clientele
In Shanghai
without
Competition and
gives
Excellent
service

Palace Hotel
BUFFET
Open from
7 a.m. until Midnight

The Theatre
of
Courtesy
Comfort
Refinement

CARLTON THEATRE

The Theatre
of
Exclusive
Elevating
Photo-Plays

Bubbling Well and Park Roads.

Phone W. 3641

TO-NIGHT AND ALL THIS WEEK

MATINEE TO-DAY 3 p.m.

NORMA TALMADGE

In her greatest picture

TRULY A MASTERPIECE

In 8 Reels of storm and sunshine Smiling Through the gates of gladness—to find the drama of mating lives. The tragic love of Moonyeen of a generation ago.

The dream of happiness of Kathleen of to-day. You'll revel in every moment of a greater drama than the screen has ever given you before.



A SUPERB PRODUCTION

"SMILIN' THROUGH"

A SUPERB PRODUCTION

8 REELS OF STORM & SUNSHINE 8

Screenland's artistry as no one has seen it before.

No advance in prices for this motion picture classic

BOOK SEATS EARLY AT
CARLTON BOX OFFICE

PHONE W. 3641

OPEN FROM 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

PRICES:

RESERVED

Balcony \$1.50 and \$2.00

UNRESERVED

Lower floor 60 cts. and \$1.00

MATINEES:

Children 60 cts.

Adults \$1.00

ENTIRE BALCONY RESERVED

APOLLO THEATRE

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
March 5th, 6th and 7th.

YOU'LL LAUGH
AND
YOU'LL THRILL

WITH

HERBERT RAWLINSON

AS A LIVE WIRE SALESMAN WHO
LANDED A FORTUNE AND A GIRL
AGAINST EXCITING COMPETITION

THE UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION

"CONFIDENCE"

A HAPPY COMBINATION OF COMEDY AND DRAMA

THE YOUNGEST AND BRIGHTEST STAR

BABY PEGGY

IN A TWO-PART COMEDY

"A Muddy Bride"

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday
March 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th.

"A WIFE'S AWAKENING"

STARRING

FRITZI BRUNETTE

In a masterly blending of the best and the worst of human motives, in a fascinating drama of present-day life.

THE CAST of ALL STARS

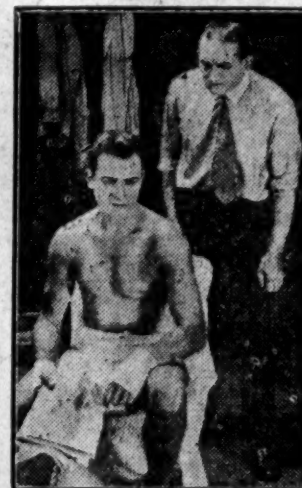
FRITZI BRUNETTE	the wife
WILLIAM P. CARLETON	the friend
SAM DE GRASSE	the husband
BEVERLY TRAVERS	the other woman
EDYTHE CHAPMAN	the mother-in-law

CUPIDITY and TREACHERY, LOVE and TRUST,
HONOR and INTELLIGENCE

in

A MASTER PHOTOPLAY OF ENGROSSING INTEREST

"THE LEATHER PUSHERS"



ROUND FOUR

STARRING

REGINALD DENNY

in

The Great Witwer's
Ring Romances
Series

Kid Robert's come
back

Better than the
First Three
Rounds

Booking at Robinson's

MATINEE TO-DAY at 3 p.m.

"HELLO CRATER"

A STIRRING WESTERN

TO-NIGHT

WANDA HAWLEY

IN THE DANDY COMEDY

"TOO MUCH WIFE"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The S.S. KIANGYUNG, Capt. Smith, will leave on Sunday, March 4, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,898 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, March 5, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The S.S. KIANGAN, Capt. Ross, will leave on Monday, March 5, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWOW, 4,335 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, March 6, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 3,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Wednesday, March 7, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 3,671 Tons, Captain Fellow, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Thursday, March 8, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, March 9, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 3,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, March 12, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Lamwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, March 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The S.S. KOREA MARU, 20,000 tons, Captain K. Watanabe, will be despatched on Sunday, March 4. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs Jetty at 11 a.m. From Kaiyosha's Wharf, at Pootung. For passage, apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, No. 71 Seachuen Road, Shanghai. Tel. No. 3229-3230.

NINGPO.—The Steamer HSIN KIANGTSEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, March 6, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The S.S. FEI-CHING, Capt. Manley, will leave on Tuesday morning, March 6, for Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

KEELUNG & TAKAO via FOOTOW.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Str. FUKUKEN MARU, 5,000 Tons, Captain H. Egusa, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtzeport Wharf on March 9, at — For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

For Northern Ports

TIENSIN Direct.—The Kailash Mining Administration, will despatch the (chartered) steamer HWAHCHIE on March 6. For Freight or Passage, apply Agent, 32, (late 1)—Jinkee Road, Tel. C. 317.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE via KORE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer AFRICA MARU, 20,000 tons, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Wharf on March 4, at — For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

SEATTLE & TACOMA via DAIKEN, KORE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer HAWAII MARU, 20,000 tons, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Buoy on March 4, at 6 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP via MARSEILLES.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Str. LONDON MARU, 15,000 tons, Capt. K. Kitano, will be despatched from the O. S. K. Buoy on March 6, at — For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

NEW YORK via PANAMA CALLING AT DAIREN, JAPAN PORTS & SAN FRANCISCO.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo Steamer HAGUE MARU, 12,000 Tons, Capt. J. Shinburi, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Buoy on March 7, at — For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

Vessels Due

Awa Maru, Bombay Mar. 4
Bolton Castle, New York Mar. 5
Changsha, Hankow Mar. 11
Chikago Maru, Yokohama Mar. 5
Chobei Maru, Dairen Mar. 5
E. of Asia, Vancouver Mar. 10
Fausang, Tientsin Mar. 8
Garbetta, Calcutta Mar. 4
Glenluce, London Mar. 5
Hakone Maru, Japan Mar. 8
Hopang, Hongkong Mar. 5
Hsin Kiangtzen, Ningpo Mar. 6
Hsin Ningshao, Ningpo Mar. 4
Hsin Peking, Ningpo Mar. 4
Hsinping, Tientsin Mar. 8
Hsinming, Tientsin Mar. 8
Kaho, Kaituma Mar. 5
Kiangshun, Hankow Mar. 10
Kiangfong, Hankow Mar. 5
Kiangshin, Hankow Mar. 6
Kiangyu, Hankow Mar. 4
Kiangyu, Hankow Mar. 11
Kiangyung, Hankow Mar. 12
Kiangwah, Hankow Mar. 8
Kosa Maru, Osaka Mar. 11
Kutwo, Hankow Mar. 10
Kutwo, Hankow Mar. 10
Kwanglee, Hongkong Mar. 6
Loongwo, Hankow Mar. 11
Loksang, Tientsin Mar. 5
Luchow, Hongkong Mar. 8
Luenyi, Hankow Mar. 4
Nanking, S. Francisco Mar. 4
Nanchang, Hankow Mar. 7
Nanchang, Hongkong Mar. 10
Nagasaki Maru, Nagasaki Mar. 8
Nikko Maru, Osaka Mar. 7
Omi Maru, Yokohama Mar. 5
Patai, Hongkong Mar. 6
Pres. Lincoln, Manila Mar. 9
Porthea, Marseilles Mar. 6
Pres. Madison, Seattle Mar. 8
Sakaki Maru, Dairen Mar. 12
Sakaki Maru, Dairen Mar. 8
Shengkang, Hankow Mar. 8
Soochow, Tientsin Mar. 8
Suiwo, Hankow Mar. 5
Suiyang, Hongkong Mar. 12
Tafung, Hankow Mar. 10
Tingwang, Tientsin Mar. 4
Toshima Maru, Japan Mar. 4
Tosyo Maru, Chingwangtao Mar. 4
Toshima Maru, Japan Mar. 5
Tuckwo, Hankow Mar. 8
Tungwah, Dairen Mar. 5
Tungshing, Hongkong Mar. 7
West Jena, Portland Mar. 7
Whangpu, Hankow Mar. 9
Wosung, Hankow Mar. 12
Wuchang, Hankow Mar. 5
Yingchow, Hongkong Mar. 7
Yushun, Tientsin Mar. 5
Yungshin, Ningpo Mar. 6

Passengers Arrived

Per I.C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow. Mr. E. Lenn.
Per T.S.K. s.s. Korea Maru from San Francisco and ports. Mr. P. H. Bordwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. A. Brack, Mr. O. Benz, Dr. and Mrs. H. Crombie, Miss Crombie, Dr. J. C. Davis, Miss A. Eickmeyer, Messrs. A. Morley, J. Nakaniishi, E. R. O'Brien, K. Otani, Dr. and Mrs. E. Rumpf, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sugiyama and son, Messrs. L. D. S. Tomoyo, J.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1923

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal afternoon and midnight.)

Approximate rise, at spring 4 1/2 h; at neaps, 5 h.
Approximate fall, at spring 3 1/2 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.
Time Range Time Range
0h. 46m. 10ft. 5in. 1h. 7m. 10ft. 10in.
High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
Time of Moonrise, Moon set, Sunrise, Sunset			
Moon			
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
7.23 p.m.	6.59 a.m.	6h. 29m.	5h. 57m.
Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.			
March 30.17in.		766.6mm.	

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE CLOSING STEAMER DUE AT DATE
Mar. 10 9 p.m. P. Lincoln S. Francisco Mar. 25

TO STRAITS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE CLOSING STEAMER DUE AT DATE
Mar. 5 3 p.m. London Maru Marseilles Apr. 12
Mar. 7 8 p.m. Hakone Maru Marseilles Apr. 14

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Tsingtao and Dairen	Today	10.30 a.m.	Sakaki Maru
Vladivostok & Siberia	Mar. 5	5 p.m.	via Train
Tsingtao	Mar. 6	9 p.m.	Hopang
W'wei, C'foo, T'ien	Mar. 6	1.30 p.m.	Tungchow
Dairen	Mar. 6	9 p.m.	Kwangae
Chefoo and Tientsin	Mar. 7	9 p.m.	Chekang
W'wei, C'foo, T'ien	Mar. 7	9 p.m.	Tingsang

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Amoy, H'kong, C'fon	Today	10.30 a.m.	Kanchow
Hongkong & Canton	Today	9 a.m.	Korea M.
Amoy	Today	10.30 a.m.	Kashang
Hongkong & Canton	Mar. 5	8 p.m.	London M.
Wenchow	Mar. 5	9 p.m.	Feiching
Hongkong & Canton	Mar. 6	11.30 a.m.	Szechuen
Stow, H'kong, C'fon	Mar. 6	9 p.m.	Lokang
Amoy, H'kong, C'fon	Mar. 8	11.30 a.m.	Sunning

MISCELLANEOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
River ports	Today	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Mar. 5	9 p.m.	via Train
Manila, Australia	Mar. 6	7 p.m.	Takeshima M.
and N. Zealand	Mar. 7	11.30 a.m.	Szechuen
Japan ports	Mar. 7	7 p.m.	Omi Maru
Manila, Australia	Mar. 8	11.30 a.m.	Sunning
and N. Zealand	Mar. 8	7 p.m.	Nagasaki Maru
Japan ports	Mar. 9	5 p.m.	P. Madison
Manila	Mar. 9	7 p.m.	Nikko Maru
Japan ports	Mar. 10	2 p.m.	E. of Asia

L. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. van Berken and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Hamada, Master M. Hatano, Mr. and Mrs. K. Isayama, Messrs. E. Kadotani, To Heu-kei, J. Yoshida, Mrs. T. Nimura, through for Hongkong: Mrs. A. R. Davis, Mr. A. V. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Jackson, Messrs. M. J. Quist, F. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sweeney, Mr. and Mrs. F. Taggart, Miss E. Young, Capt. T. Yoshiwara, for Manila: Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Frazier, Mr. D. E. Smith, Miss A. Trimble, Mr. T. M. Halmsen.
Per C. M. s.s. Hsin Kiangtzen from Ningpo: Miss Hughes, Messrs. T. H. Lampert, A. Watson.

Steamers Arrived

Mar. 3—Yungshin from Ningpo
Mar. 3—H. K'een from Ningpo
Mar. 3—Kiangping from C'foo
Mar. 3—Santen M. from Tsingtao
Mar. 3—Feiching from Wenchow
Mar. 3—Africa M. from H'kong
Mar. 3—Korea M. from S. F'isco



PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to change)

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN and HONOLULU
S.S. "NANKING" Mar. 19
S.S. "CHINA" Apr. 21

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NANKING" Mar. 5
S.S. "CHINA" Apr. 8

Bills of Lading issued to all ports of call, United States and Canadian Overland Points, Mexico, Central and South America, Panama, Cuba and Atlantic Coast Ports of the United States.
For information regarding Passenger Fares, Freight Rates and further particulars as to sailings, apply to CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd., Ground Floor—Kungping Building, 21 Jinkee Road.
Telegraphic Address "CHIMAIL"
Telephone: General Office Central 4773
Agent Central 6919



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"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Mar. 2	Mar. 18
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Mar. 14	Mar. 30
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Mar. 26	April 11
"PRESIDENT MEKINLEY"	April 7	April 23

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TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Mar. 10	Mar. 22
"PRESIDENT MEKINLEY"	Mar. 22	Mar. 30
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Mar. 30	Apr. 15
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Apr. 15	Apr. 23

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Leave Arrive		Leave Arrive	
Shanghai	Vancouver	Shanghai	Vancouver
E/Asia	Mar. 24—Apr. 9	E/Asia	July 14—July 30
E/Canada	Apr. 9—Apr. 23	E/Canada	July 30—Aug. 13
E/Russia	Apr. 21—May 7	E/Russia	Aug. 11—Aug. 27
E/Australia	May 7—May 23	E/Australia	Aug. 27—Sept. 13
E/Asia	May 19—June 4	E/Asia	Sept. 8—Sept. 24
E/Canada	June 4—June 18	E/Canada	Sept. 24—Oct. 8
E/Russia	June 16—July 2	E/Russia	Oct. 6—Oct. 22
E/Australia	July 2—July 18	E/Australia	Oct. 22—Nov. 7

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TO HONGKONG via MANILA TO HONGKONG DIRECT

Empress of Asia	Mar. 10	Empress of Canada	Mar. 24
Empress of Russia	April 6	Empress of Canada	May 18

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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT,

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YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

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S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Mar. 17
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Apr. 1
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Apr. 14
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Apr. 28

FOR MANILA via HONGKONG

S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Mar. 16
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Mar. 30
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Apr. 13
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Apr. 27
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	May 11

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U.S.S.B. "ELKRIDGE"	Feb. 28
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST PROSPECT"	Mar. 15

For Hongkong, Philippine Islands and Singapore:

U.S.S.B. "ELKRIDGE"	Mar. 3
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST PROSPECT"	Mar. 19

L. EVERETT SHANGHAI OFFICE

GENERAL AGENT H. E. CASE AGENT

Japan, China, Philippine Islands, No. 16 Jinkee Road,
Indo China, Straits Settlements, TEL: C. 5017.

TELEGRAMS—"DIXTRUTH"

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Shanghai to Europe £120, £112, £80

Through Connection along the Pathway of the Sun

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Tenyo Maru via Nagasaki	March 12
Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	March 28

Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki	April 6
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SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

Korea Maru, direct	March 4
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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. LINE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE
 *Toshiba Maru Mar. 6
 *Lima Maru Mar. 13
 *For Cargo

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA
 *Toshiba Maru Mar. 13

FOR JAPAN
 *Toshiba Maru Mar. 7
 *Nikko Maru Mar. 10
 *Omi Maru Mar. 13
 *Nagasaki Maru Mar. 14

FOR HONGKONG
 *Yokohama Maru Mar. 25

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong
 *Toshiba Maru Mar. 21

FOR SOUTH AMERICA. Via Durban and Cape Town from Kobe
 *Kanagawa Maru Mid. of Mar.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
 NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 1 North Yangtze Road, Shanghai.
 Phone: NORTH 1155
 Private Nos. Passenger Dept. 7, 9, 10
 Freight Dept. (Oriental) 11, 12, 13
 (Ocean) 14, 15, 16
 Tel. Add. "YUSEN SHANGHAI"

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS. M.

Mail	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable arrival at Shanghai	Probable sailing from Shanghai
ARABIE DESERTE	26th January	6th March	16th March
PORTHOS	26th January	6th March	31st March
ARMAND BEHIC	9th February	20th March	14th April
PAUL LECAT	23rd February	29th March	28th April
ANDRE LEBON	9th March	12th April	12th May
AMBOIS	23rd March	26th April	26th May

Rates of passage money to Marseilles
 (including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)
 A. Class 1st Class \$120 B. Class 1st Class \$110
 2nd Class \$86 Steamers 2nd Class \$80

Through Tickets to LONDON and leading towns of Europe
 Accommodation reserved in the trains at Marseilles.
 LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo-Boats)

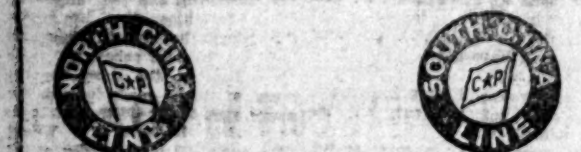
CHEF MECANICIEN MAILHOL may be expected at Shanghai on or about the 8th March.

Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice.

Tel. 3250 Shipping Department. Tel. 937 Passenger Department.

Offices: 9 French Bend.

CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION



North and South China Line

For Portland via Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENA" March 11th

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENA" March 7th

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" March 24

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" March 28

For Portland, via Japan Ports

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O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.

S.S. "LONDON MARU" Mar. 6

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama

S.S. "HAGUE MARU" March 7

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Dairen, Japan Ports.

Victoria, & Vancouver.

S.S. "AFRICA MARU" (Direct to Kobe) March 4

S.S. "HAWAII MARU" (Via Dairen) .. March 4

(Passenger can be accommodated).

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" March 10

S.S. "ARABIA MARU" March 22

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. (Tientsin and Dairen)

S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" (Via Tientsin) .. March 12

S.S. "TAISHIN MARU" (Direct to Tientsin) .. March 14

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Poochow.

S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" March 9

FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN

S.S. "AMAZON MARU" April 1

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

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Wharf Office, 26 Yangtseepoo Road, ... Phone East 306 and 313.

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

Shipping Items

YANGTZE PORTS

The I.C. s.s. Kunewo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.
 The C.N. s.s. Luanyi left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.
 The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.
 The I.C. s.s. Suwei left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.
 The C.N. s.s. Whangpu will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.
 The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

P. & O.

British India (Apar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt.	*MOREA KASHMIR DONGOLA NANKIN	Mar. 3 Mar. 17 Mar. 31 or 14
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	MOREA SOUDAN	March 3 March 19
Calcutta—via Kobe.	TANDA	March 14
Calcutta—via Hongkong and Singapore and Penang.	TORILLA TANDA	March 3 March 31
Sydney and Melbourne—via Hongkong.	AKAFURA ST. ALBANS EASTERN	April 7 May 5 June 2

*P. & O. and R.L.N.-Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

Mackinson, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd.

General: Central 189

Passage: Central 2515

Freight: Central 3043

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SINGAPORE, and SUEZ CANAL

S.S. "ESTHER DOLLAR" about last half March

S.S. "DIANA DOLLAR" Middle April

CALLING AT GENOA AND MARSEILLES

FOR HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE

S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR" about 8th April.

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6373 and 6374

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Special rates to Europe

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, SHANGHAI

Glen Line Building

Tel. Central 6973

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Yinchow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.
 The I.C. s.s. Hopang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.
 The I.C. s.s. Tsungshing is due in Shanghai from Hongkong on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.
 The C.N. s.s. Nanchang will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.
 The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.
 The C.M. s.s. Kaho left Amoy on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I.C. s.s. Tingsang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.
 The I.S. s.s. Loksang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin tomorrow.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao on Friday morning and docked at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at noon today.

The I.C. s.s. Fausang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin and Dairen on Thursday.
 The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Tientsin on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo tomorrow.
 The K.M.A. s.s. Toyoi Maru (chartered) left Chingwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.
 The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Dairen on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Tientsin tomorrow and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo on Thursday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Chohel Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao on Tuesday morning and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama, Nagoya and Nagasaki tomorrow and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nigata Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama, Yokkaichi and Kagoshima next Tuesday and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe, and Moji next Wednesday and will dock at the N. Y. & K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nagasaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki next Thursday morning and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Janus left Bombay on February 21.

The P. & O. s.s. Chyebassa left Bombay on February 22.

The B.I. s.s. Garbeta, from Calcutta, left Hongkong on Thursday afternoon and is expected to arrive in Shanghai this afternoon.
 The B.I. s.s. Tanda, from Calcutta on February 16, is expected to leave Hongkong for Amoy and Shanghai next Thursday.

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan, from Bombay, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai next Tuesday.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala left London at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, February 16, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on March 29.

The Ben Line s.s. Benyvorlich, from London on January 29, is expected to arrive in Shanghai about March 29.

The Ben Line s.s. Benmohr, from London on February 16, is expected to arrive in Shanghai about April 17.

The Ben Line s.s. Benary left London on March 2 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about May 1.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Locat was due to leave Marseilles on February 23 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on March 29.

The S.E. m.s. Canton, from Gothenburg for Shanghai, left Suez on February 24 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on March 28.

The S.E. s.s. Sumatra, from Gothenburg for Shanghai, left Suez on February 24 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on March 28.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section Date Name Flag and Rating

F.N.B. Feb. 11 Bally Fr. Gun-boat

B.N.B. Feb. 11 Bee Br. Gun-boat

1.C. Feb. 11 Calabria Ital. Cruiser

Mc.W. Nov. 30 Cricket Br. Gun-boat

Mc.W. Nov. 30 Menta Br. Gun-boat

J.N.B. Mar. 3 Saga Jap. Gunboat

J.N.B. Mar. 3 Teushima Jap. Cruiser

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Mar. 4	Tacoma, Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 4	6:00 Seattle, Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 7	New York	Hague Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 7	New York via Suez	Ether Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Mar. 9	San Francisco	*P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 10	New York via Suez	Agamemnon	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 11	Portland, Ore.	West Jena	Am. Lumber Co.
Mar. 12	San Francisco	Tonyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Mar. 13	New York via Pima	Toba Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Mar. 14	Seattle	*P. Grant	Am. A.D.I. Co.
Mar. 17	San Francisco	*P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 19	San Francisco	*Nanking	Am. China Mail
Mar. 20	New York via Suez	C of Lincoln	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 24	Vancouver	*E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Mar. 26	Vancouver	Can Prospector	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 26	Seattle	*P. Madison	Am. A.D.I. Co.
Mar. 28	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Mar. 28	Portland, Ore.	West Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.
Mar. 30	New York via Suez	Euryates	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 1	San Francisco	*P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 5	New York, Boston	Archer	Jan. T.K.K.
Apr. 6	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Am. A.D.I. Co.
Apr. 7	Seattle	*P. McKinley	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 14	San Francisco	*P. Pierce	Br. C.P.S.
Apr. 19	Vancouver	*E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
Apr. 21	Vancouver	*E. of Russia	Am. China Mail
Apr. 21	San Francisco	*China	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 25	San Francisco	*P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar. 7	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 8	Nagasaki, N.Y. Yama	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 9	Nagasaki	Nagasaki Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 10	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

Mar. 5	Liverpool	Titan	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 6	Hamburg, etc.	London Maru	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 6	Hamburg, etc.	Takeshima M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 7	Hamburg, etc.	Rhexnor	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 8	Liverpool	Telthylus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 10	London, etc.	Hakone Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 13	Hamburg, etc.	Lima Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Mar. 14	Calcutta	Tanda	Br. M.M. & Co.
Mar. 14	Antwerp, etc.	Antylous	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 15	Hamburg	Glenahane	Br. G.L.E.A.
Mar. 16	Marseilles	*A. le Rideau	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar. 16	Bombay	*Boudan	Br. M.M. & Co.
Mar. 17	London	*Kashmir	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
Mar. 19	Singapore	West Prospect	Am. S. B. & S.
Mar. 19	Rotterdam	Sapraea	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 24	London, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 27	Liverpool	Antiochus	Am. S. B. & S.
Mar. 28	Rotterdam	Pyrhus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 31	Marseilles	*Porthos	Fr. M. M. Co.
Apr. 1	London	*Dongola	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 4	Hamburg	Deucalion	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 8	Singapore	Grace Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Apr. 11	Hamburg, etc.	Lyon	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 14	London	Nankin	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 14	Marseilles	*Armand Behle	Fr. M. M. Co.
Apr. 25	Rotterdam	Barka	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
Apr. 25	Liverpool, etc.	Demodocus	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 25	Hamburg, etc.	Aspenor	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 28	Marseilles	*Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Co.
May 2	Rotterdam, etc.	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
May 12	Marseilles	*Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Co.
May 26	Marseilles	*Amboise	Fr. M. M. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Mar. 21	Melbourne, etc.	*Tango Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 7	Melbourne, etc.	*Aratara	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 18	Melbourne, etc.	*Yoshino M	Jan. N. Y. K.
May 5	Melbourne, etc.	*St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.
June 2	Melbourne, etc.	Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar. 4	noon Amoy	Kashing	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 4	noon A. H'kong, C'ton	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 4	11:00 Hongkong	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Mar. 5	Hongkong	Nanking	Am. China Mail
Mar. 5	5:30 Ningpo	Hain Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Mar. 5	5:15 Ningpo	*Wen Peking	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 6	5:30 Ningpo	Hain Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 6	5:30 Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Mar. 6	D.L. Swatow	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 6	Wenchow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 7	1:00 H'kong, C'ton	Sagehen	Br. B. & S.

AUCTION SALES

ESTABLISHED 1874

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Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. Cent. 153
Auction Dept. Cent. 6123
Chinese Department Cent. 6126

AUCTIONS

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STUDY—Carpet, Rattan Tables, Chairs, Desks, Clock, Cabinet, Pictures, Books, Philips cabinet with 12 drawers, etc.

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DINING ROOM—Stove, Sideboard, Extension dining table, Chairs, Screen, Bookcase, Cabinet, "G. E." Oscillating table fan, Books, Card table, Aviary with canaries, Glass ware, crockery, teapots, Baby's chair, Pictures etc.

CONTENTS OF 3 BEDROOMS—Bevelled mirror door wardrobe, Cabinet with 17 drawers, White enamelled mirror back dressing table, White enamelled wooden double bedstead, Couch and arm chairs, Curtains, Mattings, White single bedsteads, Mosquito net, Mirror door wardrobes, Chest of drawers, Rattan rocking chairs, Desk, Rattan rocking chairs, Electric Vibrator Washstand, Toilet Crockery, Electric Irons, "G. E." Oscillating table fan etc.

Nickle Geyser Washing machine with wringer, Mosquito Screens Rubber hose, Garden umbrella, Lawn mower, Riding Saddles
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Good Electric fittings throughout

also

1 Fine tone iron framed Piano by Moutrie
1 Bath Room Scale, 2 Enamelled Iron Bath
1 Dog Cart, 2 Ponies
1 Large picture in inlaid oak frame by Weeks & Co., Ltd.
On view Sunday, March 4th.

MIDDLE SALESROOM

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND CLOTHING SUNDRIES ETC. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday 5th March 1923
Commencing at 10 a.m.

Comprising:—
Carpet, Oil stove, Electric table fan, American cloth covered fire seat, Folding card table, Lacquer vases with stands, Dolls Electric iron 200 Volts, Kerosene oil hanging lamp, MAHOGANY STAINED MARBLE TOP WASHSTAND, Chest of drawers, Pedestals, Desk chair, COPYING PRESS WITH STAND Electric ceiling fan, Large small pictures and frames, William's Dental Cream, William's Toilet Soap, Bronze bell with stand, Riding boots with trees, Hold all, PRIVATE RICKSHAW, Electric chandeliers, Gramophone records, Teak flower stands, Glass ware, 12-Bore Automatic shot gun, Chinese copper water boiler, Fancy bird cage, Kitchen stove, Large tapestry covered corner couch, DOUBLE & SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS WITH WIRE MATTRESSES, Plush covered couch, EXTENSION DINING TABLE WITH EXTRA LEAVES, Brass & porcelain ornaments, Books, and sundries etc., etc.

also

A Large assortment of Gent's & lady's clothing & boots & shoes

Favoured with instructions from the Concerned
Will sell by Public Auction
AT THE RIKA SOKO KAISHA COMPANY'S FOOTING WHARF
GODOWN NO. 2
On Tuesday the 6th March 1923 at 2.30 p.m.
1924 BAGS WHEAT FLOUR, damaged by water.
Steam launch leaves Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.
Now on view.

Favoured with instructions from the Concerned.
Will sell by Public Auction
AT NO. 12 ROUTE DUMER, (FRENCH TOWN), IN FRONT OF
COLUMBIA COUNTRY CLUB.
On Wednesday the 7th March, at 10 a.m.
THE WHOLE OF THE EXCELLENT & USEFUL HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE & SUNDRIES

Comprising:—
HALL—Coir door mat, Oak bevelled mirror back hat & umbrella stand, stair carpet drugget.
DINING ROOM—Carved Cherrywood Couch, Mahogany stained eiderdown, Chinese Blackwood Curio Cabinet, Red Soochow Rugs, skin rug, Persian Rug, teak desk chair, Imitation leather double spring Couch, Cloth covered spring Arm Chairs, Carved wood flower stands, Blackwood flower stands, centre table, Lace curtains & brass rods, satin cushions, Mahogany stained Silver-Ware Cabinet, typewriter desk, Teak mahogany stained mirror back Sideboard, Teak mahogany stained Dining table & Chairs, Dinner Set, Good E. P. Ware, Cutlery & Glass Ware, Brass & Porcelain Ornaments.

BEDROOMS—Soochow Rugs on floor, Simon's double bedstead with spring & other mattress, Wooden double bedstead with box spring mattress, Double Bevelled mirror door Wardrobes, Bevelled Mirror back dressing tables, Chest of drawers, marble top washstand, Cretonne covered Couch & Arm Chairs, Cloth covered Sofas, Teak Mirror door Wardrobes, Large mirror back dressing tables, Lace & Muslin Curtains, Curtain poles & rings, Rattan Ware, dressing mirror with stand, Oak library table, Square Heating Stoves, towel racks, night tables, Good Linen, Ladies writing desk, etc.

PANTRY & KITCHEN—Large Cooking stove, cooking utensils, kitchen tables, shelves, sink etc.
On view Monday & Tuesday, the 5th & 6th March.

CARGO AUCTION

On Wednesday March 7th At 2.30 p.m.
4 Cases Pocket Knives, 19 Cases Table Spoons, 4 Cases Razors, 2 Cases Iron Hooks, 28 Cases Hair Pins, 3 Cases Brass Shoe Rivets, 20 Cases Brown Wrapping Paper, 50 Dozen Sheets Black Box Calif, 25 Dozen Sheets Black Glazed Kid, 5 Barrel Magnesium Sulphate, 4 Barrels No. 118 Green Hercules, 1 Case Leather Shoes, 1 Case Lamp Wicks, 11 Cases Blue & Black Writing Ink 330 Hammers, 14 Dozen Assorted Files, 30 S. F. Hammer Heads, 3 Genuine Clyvan Spanners, 150 Navy Picks, 10 Lea her Bags, 2 Dozen Garden Sissors, 1 Case Eternal Matches, 3 Pieces Cotton Flannel, 11 Kerosene Lamps, 1 Old Copy Press, 26 Rolls Old Leather Belting, Safety Pins, Collar Studs, Glass Hairnet Bowls, Join Boxes, Main Switches, Wire Heaters, Porcelain Wire Holders, Felt Hats, Sun Hats, Cigarette Holders, Pipes, and
1 New German Money Box, fire & burglar proof, 5 New German Safes fire & burglar proof, 3 New Dimensions of Safes,
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(2nd Floor)
(above Messrs. Inniss and Riddle)
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Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
the 5th, 6th and 7th March 1923.
Commencing at 2 p.m. each day
A VERY FINE and Valuable
Collection of Old Chinese Porcelain, Curios and Ornaments.

From Ming, Kang-he, Yung-cheng, Kien-lung, Char-ching, Tau-kwang and later Periods.

Comprising:—

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also
One Large 8-fold Kien-lung Silk Cassu Panel Screen in Heavy Carved Blackwood Frame.

One Large Brass Mounted Heavy Carved "Tse-Dai" Wood Cabinet with Brass Lock.

Three Large Brass Mounted Heavy Carved Blackwood Cabinets with Brass Locks

One Set 12 Ming Carved Lacquered Panels

One Set 3 large Ming Bronze Josses

One Large Ming Bronze Charcoal Stove

One Large Ming Bronze Incense Burner

One Pair Extra Large Japanese Bronze Temple Floor Lanterns

One Pair Extra Large Japanese Cloisonne Vases

One Pair Large Japanese Cloisonne Vases

One Large Japanese Bronze Lion

One Large Japanese Bronze Eagle

Two Large Japanese Bronze Figures

One Large Old Japanese Satsuma Figure

One Pair Extra Large Japanese Blue and White Porcelain Temple Floor Lanterns

Two Pairs Brass Mounted European Porcelain Vases

One Large Kien-lung Enamelled Incense Burner

Two Large Japanese Bronze Vases and Beakers

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Canton Carved Blackwood Marble Top Centre and Side Tables, Garden Seats, Stools and Jardiniere Stands.

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ADMISSION:—By Catalogue only, obtainable from the Auctioneers or on the premises, price One dollar for the three days. The proceeds of the Sale of Catalogues will be devoted to Charity.

ON VIEW:—From Monday the 26th February until Sunday the 4th March 1923, between the hours of 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

Auction of Sundry Cargo

Noel, Murray & Co., LIMITED

Will sell at Salesroom
On Monday, the 5th March, 1923,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

New Towels, Ladies' Silk, Wool and Cotton Suspenders, Men's Shirts, Ladies' Singlets, Stockings, Gloves, Pocket Knives, Cigarette Cases, Platform Scales, Washing Soap, Film Pack, Steel Round Bars, Printing Paper, Vanishing Cream, Toilet Soap, Photo Paper, Herings, Swiss Cheese, Libby's Sundry Stores
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1 Case Striped Flannel Shirts

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Will sell by Public Auction within their new Salesroom
39 & 40 KIANGSE ROAD
On Tuesday, the 6th March
At 10 a.m.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE ETC.

Comprising:—
Mirror door wardrobes, chest of drawers, dressing tables, chairs, bookcases, letter files, desks, single and double wooden beds with mattress, dinner wagons, silver ware cabinet, copying press, dining tables, typewriter table, easy chairs, sofa, Jardiniere, rattan chairs, pictures, vases, and sundries

also
One fine toned Cottage piano (by Hoff & Co., Berlin)
A quantity of new and old clothing
One blackwood marble top Chinese writing table

On view Monday

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3rd Floor

Philippines Did Not Build Warship For American Navy

Manila, P. I., March 2.—The impression that had gained wide circulation that the destroyer, Jose Rizal of the United States navy, now with the Asiatic fleet, was built with money appropriated by the Philippine government was corrected officially today by Governor General Wood.

The statement issued by the governor general shows that the Rizal was constructed entirely by the United States government.

The statement was brought out by a resolution introduced in the house asking the governor general, the presiding officers of both houses of the Philippine legislature and the insular auditor to apply before the legislature and give information regarding the execution of the law passed in 1917 providing for the floating of \$2,000,000 in bonds for the construction of a destroyer and a submarine for donation to the United States government during the war.

The governor general's statement says: "There is no record in the insular treasury that such bonds were ever issued nor is there any record in the office of the insular auditor of any payment made by the Philippine government on this account. One of the destroyers

under construction by the navy department at the time the act was passed was named Jose Rizal in honor of that distinguished patriot. It was put in commission with a Filipino crew but wholly at the expense of the United States. No submarine was constructed at the cost of the Philippine government."

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru, for Hongkong will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

Weather Report

Mar. 2.—The center of the high pressures has been brought between the Loo-choo and the Bonin. A shallow depression, formed between the Yellow and the Blue Rivers, takes to the Sea and advances towards Korea and Japan. Overcast weather and very mild day. Rain and fog in the Gulf of Tongking.

Mar. 3.—Weather cloudy but fine and mild. The pressure rises again above the normal level. The breeze has veered from NW to NNE.

Meteorological Reports

March 4, 1923.

	16.00	21.00	4.00	9.00
Sun rises today at 6.34				
Sun sets today at 17.58				
Barometer (inches)	30.40	30.47	30.45	30.47
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs. at 52° F. (variation for 12 hrs. at 52° F.))	10.05	10.07	10.05	0.04
Wind—direction	NE	NE	NNE	NNE
Wind—miles per hour	14.9	12.4	9.3	15.5
Temperature (Fahr.)	39.9	37.2	34.9	38.9
Humidity %	68	73	75	64
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	7
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)				
March 1.				
24 hrs. Previous average				
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	30.43	10.05	30.25	
Temperature (Min. 32° F.)	37.7	40.3	41.6	
Fahr. (Max. 42° F.)				
Rainfall (inches)	3.84	0.00	3.77	

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on view from
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Fresh Fillets Per lb. \$ 0.80
Fresh Haddocks Per lb. \$ 0.65
Fresh Kippers Per lb. \$ 0.65

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BAGARDI THE COCKTAIL RUM

AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE, LTD.

The Best Of America

The Letters of Franklin K. Lane, edited by Anne Winter-Lane and Louise Herrick Wall. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, G. 596.

"The world is all people to me. I lean upon them. They induce thought and fancy. They give color to my life. They keep me from looking inward, where, alas! I never find that which satisfies me." In these words Franklin Lane revealed more fully perhaps than he meant the key of his character. Above all else he was a lover of men, not of mankind in bloc humanitarianly, like his exalted chief, but individually with a warm faith in their instinctive soundness, unswayed by his political and officeholding experience.

The frank revelation of this large, lovable, essentially noble-minded personality, reaching out gayly, yearningly, whimsically to kindred men and women wherever found—and Lane found them abundantly along his road, attached them and held them close—gives its worth to this somewhat random and indiscriminate collection of personal letters. At times, according to an old-fashioned standard of reticence now out of vogue, the revelation is too personal, too intimate for the indiscriminate eye of the public. One feels that the man himself would have chosen with a finer sense of reserve, a more delicate perception of the enduring and the fit.

Lane served his country for almost all his active life. As an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for six years, then for seven years as the Secretary of the Interior in President Wilson's two Cabinets, he demonstrated an exceptional vigor and capacity, yet he was neither statesman nor thinker in any important sense. He administered the vast domain of his department wisely and with scrupulous honesty. He believed in the policy of conservation through utilization of natural resources. If he did not always please the strict conservationists, he could write to one of his assistants: "I look back over the eight years with some personal satisfaction, for not a thing was done or attempted... that was unworthy, ignoble, unpatriotic or little.... No one can say I have not fought a good fight...."

Lane was a Roosevelt Progressive, by temperament an individualist.

Progress (he wrote) means the discovery of the capable. They are our natural masters. They lead because they have the right. And everything done to keep them from rising is a blow to what we call civilization.

Bolshevism is the supremacy of the least capable who have the most power, the most physical power. The thing democracy will do is to breed capacity, give capacity its "show." The premiums, the distinctions, must go to capacity to promote it, to bring it forth, to make it grow, to be its sunshine.... I am against a standardized world. I am for a world in which personal initiative is kept alive....

The growing absorption of the country in the European war cut across the natural current of Lane's interests and activities, which were the clean development by the government of American resources so that the capable citizen might profit by the heritage of his ancestors. The war, however, fully employed his great administrative talent. His program for the settlement of the returning soldiers upon public lands was one of the very few pieces of imaginative statesmanship to emerge from the confusion of the war, and it was promptly killed by a partisan Congress.

To the war itself and its attendant issues of peace, Russia, the new social order, etc., Lane reacted conventionally. In face of the universal spirit of unrest he had only the progressive's platitudes about individualism and the blessings of democracy. The much discussed passages in these letters upon the Cabinet meetings before and during the war offer it anything ample excuse for President Wilson's habit of keeping his own counsel and making up his own mind apart from his official advisors; for there was seemingly little enlightenment to be had from his Cabinet. On the whole it appears inadvisable to have revived the rumor of those dark days by publishing these fragmentary notes on personalities and measures, irritable reactions after long hours of wearisome meetings. A few, a very few sidelights are thrown upon historical moments and the intricate Wilson psychology. Perhaps the most illuminating of the latter is the phrase of Burleson, which triggerlike set off the fatal appeal to the American people in 1918 to elect a Democratic Congress. "Burleson said that the party wanted a leader with guts—this was his word and it was a challenge to his (the president's) virility that was at once manifested." Thus the homely word "guts" plucked by an adroit politician at the exact

moment acted so galvanically and so disastrously upon history. To the President, with whom, as the characteristic Wilson vacillations and indirections developed, his more ardent and forthright Secretary could have little sympathy (and from whose hands he received at least one dirty blow) Lane was finely loyal to the bitter end. If he permitted his inner self to question that greatness which he had once delighted to proclaim, he did not discuss the matter with his friends. But it was betrayed in his turning towards the memory of Lincoln in the closing days of his life, to the very antithesis of Wilson. "Lincoln made Seward and Chase and Stanton and Blair his mates. He did not fear them."

Lane left the service of his country a poor man, broken in health. The few remaining months of his life spent in futile efforts to regain that vitality which he had so prodigally expended for others gave the richest fruit of his large spirit in his correspondence with friends. Born in Nova Scotia of Scotch and Irish parents, reared in California in narrow circumstances, Franklin Lane became fundamentally American in his outlook upon life, in his faiths and his ideals—American in the best sense of the word. He was ever ready to give, eager for service, and he believed in the essential goodness of his fellow-men. Equally American was the wistful groping for a clear religious faith to replace a mystic hankering after something higher than the thread of gold through all the years of his life and tinged all his actions and thoughts.

The creed of his robust and simple nature lay in this fine paragon:

"Work. Work. Work. It is the order of the One Supreme. It keeps us from being foolish and doing as fools do. It is needed for the mastery of a world that has its destiny written as surely as we have ours. It is a chain and a pair of wings, it binds and it releases. Work for the weary; the wasted, the worn. Work for the joyous, the hopeful, the serene. Work—for the benevolent and the malevolent, the just and the cruel, the thoughtful and the unthinking. Work—for things that life needs, for things that are illusions, for dead sea fruit, for ashes; and work for a look at the stars, for the sense of things made happier for many men, for the lifting of loads from tired backs.... Work! Why work? It is the order of the One Supreme."

ROBERT HERRICK.

Construction Of Motorship Takes Lead In Sweden

More motorship than steamship tonnage was built in Sweden last year, according to a report on shipping for 1921 from Consul General D. I. Murphy, of Stockholm. Construction included eighteen steamers of 16,309 net tons, fourteen motorships of 16,407 net tons and five sailing vessels of 665 tons.

On December 31, 1921, the Swedish merchant marine consisted of 2,791 vessels of 809,002 net tons. Deducting losses on account of wrecks, condemnations and transfers to foreign owners, the Swedish merchant marine was increased by one ship in 1921, while the tonnage was reduced by 14,549 tons. By government permission, forty-two Swedish steamships were sold to Germany—a loss to the Swedish merchant marine of 82,000 tons. During the year twenty-six motorships, aggregating 3,633 tons, and two sailing vessels, of 1,205 tons, were likewise sold to Germany. Swedish shipyards were occupied in the early months of 1921, filling old orders, but toward the close of the year their activity was greatly lessened, necessitating the discharge of many employees. Some of the yards reduced their working force by 40 to 60 percent. During the year seventy-two Swedish shipbuilders applied to the State Shipbuilding Loan Fund for loans, but as only 2,500,000 crowns (\$561,798) stood to the credit of that body, it was impossible to comply with requests amounting to 25,390,000 crowns (\$5,765,618). The funds on hand were finally apportioned among eleven of the applicants.

ART EXHIBITION

The women artists of Shanghai, as represented by the Art Sections of the American Woman's Club and British Women's Association have arranged for an exhibition of pictures to be held in the Asiatic Hall from March 13 to 17. Their aim is two fold, to try to arouse the interest of the general public in art and to bring the artists together, as it is felt that there are many men here who are interested; the above Sections would like to get into touch with them, with the idea of co-operation. They extend a very hearty invitation to the men artists of Shanghai to exhibit with them and to send them particulars of their works. It is also hoped that all parents will give their children a chance of seeing the pictures; first, to please them and secondly to teach them to appreciate the beauty of their surroundings.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1923

Now!—An Income Tax on Excess Profits of Beauty

But Baltimore's Most Beautiful Girl Claims Exemption on the Grounds that She Is Not Offering Her Charms for Sale

"If the goddess Diana were alive to-day," Declared Miss Griffin, "I suppose she'd be taxed as an animal trainer."

The "Diana Drawing of Diana and Her Animals" is a drawing of the goddess Diana by Anna Vaughn Blash.



Two Photographs of Miss Maybelle Griffin, Baltimore's Charming Indignant Prize Beauty.

DRAT that income tax! Here it is picking on pretty Maybelle Griffin, belle of Baltimore, and for no reason at all except that she's beautiful!

Miss Griffin won a beauty contest in Baltimore. The prize was \$500. A department store gave her a \$1,000 gown as an additional prize. And then the Government came snooping along and said, "Tax, please!"

When Miss Griffin recovered from her amazement she wanted to know why.

And the Government told her. It was this way, said the Government: A few years ago there was a war, and during the war Congress imposed an income tax to help pay for it. Perhaps Miss Griffin had heard about the tax?

Oh, yes, Miss Griffin had! She'd heard a lot about it, especially from her men friends. She remembered—it was last March, wasn't it?—they mentioned it so frequently. Also so wrathfully. One of her men friends defined it for her:

"You work hard for a year to make all the profit you can, and then the Government comes along next year and takes the profit away. That's the income tax, see?" The Government collector coughed. He admitted Miss Griffin knew about the income tax, though her definition was rather bald. He said, however, that Miss Griffin was wrong if she thought it was a tax for men only. It applied to everybody and everything.

To society girls, for instance, as well as to working girls. To the beauty business as well as the coal business, and the ice business and the plumbing business and the bond business. Miss Griffin's income was richer by \$1,500 by reason of her beauty, wasn't it? Well, then, the tax on that—

"But I'm not in the beauty business," objected Miss Griffin. "I'm not in any business. I didn't work for the prize or the gown. I—just was! You can't tax my face because I was born with it, can you?" The Government collector went back to his chief and made Miss Griffin's point. And the chief

thought a bit and said he couldn't see it that way, and sent the Government collector back to Miss Griffin to restate the Government's argument.

The Government's argument was exactly what it was before, only more emphatic. Miss Griffin was a resident of these United States, wasn't she? She was. She had an income, didn't she? She did. The income included that aforesaid \$1,500, didn't it? Why, yes—so to speak. And there was an income tax law, eh? There certainly was! Well—there you were.

And there Miss Griffin was. But there she was with an argument, too. The Government seemed to think that owning a face was like owning a building. If you got rent from the building you paid an income tax on the rent. If you got profit from the face, you paid income tax on the profit.

That was all very well, pointed out Miss Griffin, but suppose one's face was not for sale? Here, for instance, was not. She wasn't an artist's model. She didn't pose for painters or photographers, for the movies or the clothing store advertisements or the posters proclaiming the merits of somebody's dental cream or face powder.

Her beauty, in short, was not her business. (And it wasn't the prying old Government's, either!) She went into this beauty contest as she might have gone into a game. She didn't care for the \$500 prize particularly; it was the excitement of the thing. As for the \$1,000 gown, that was given to her outright. She didn't ask for it, she didn't hint for it. The department store man came to her. He wanted her to wear the gown, because on "Baltimore's most beautiful girl" it was good advertising for his store. But he didn't pay her to wear it. He merely offered it as a gift. Was she going to be taxed every time she accepted flowers from a man—or books—or candy—or perhaps an engagement ring?

"Why," exclaimed Miss Griffin, "if the goddess Diana were alive to-day and living in this country, I suppose the income tax office would class her as an animal breeder and trainer because she kept hunting dogs and doves and got a lot of fun out of them and a stag or two! They'd tax Venus, too, for bringing Pygmalion's Galatea to life. My favorite picture shows that famous scene. In one corner of it is a Cupid fondling some pearls. At least, I always thought it was a Cupid. Now I know better. It's an income tax appraiser—he's waiting for her to come to so he can get to work!"

Such an outburst from an indignant

young woman would be enough to overwhelm the average collector. But apologies failed to spring to the lips of the Government agent. He stood pat on his own argument—beauty or no beauty, gift or no gift, Diana or no Diana, Miss Griffin's income was larger by \$1,500 than it had been before, and therefore her income tax must be larger, too. That was the Government's last word.

It wasn't Miss Griffin's, however. She would fight the case, she announced. She couldn't give back the \$1,000 gown if she wanted to. It was worn out months ago. Neither could she return the \$500, if such a thing could be considered for a moment, which it couldn't be. She had spent it—oh, weeks and weeks ago! She, like the Government, would stand pat.

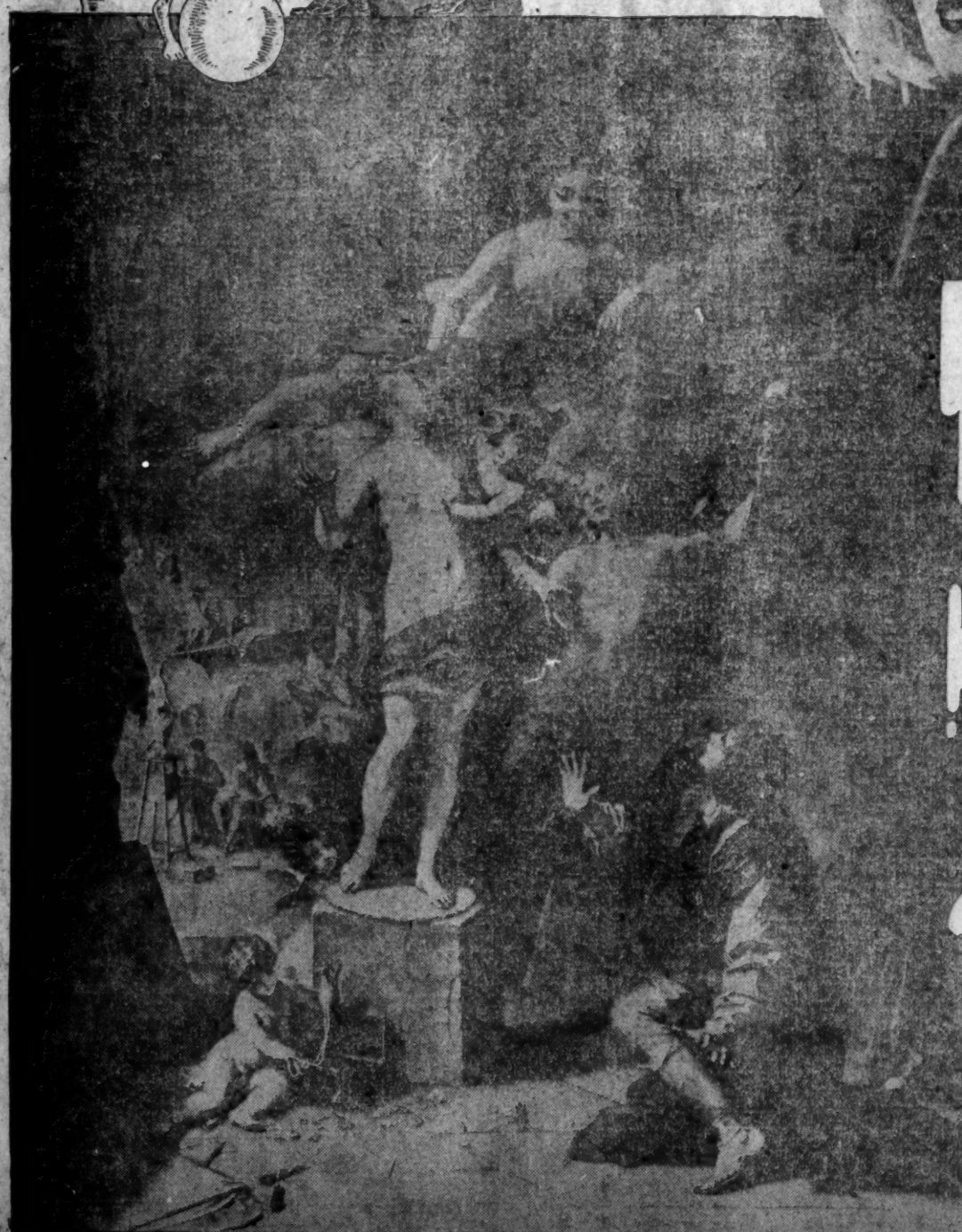
And so, in Washington, the people who decide the knotty problems of when income is not income have a new problem before them. And it appears to be the knottiest of them all. The job of ruling on an author's contention that all rejected manuscripts are work done and not paid for, therefore deductible from income, is child's play beside it.

The question is, When is beauty commercialized and when isn't it? And it resolves itself down to another question: Where to draw the line?

For a line must be drawn somewhere. Clearly there is beauty that is commercial, that is a business to its owner, that wins her big profit, that pays a taxable dividend. Mary Pickford pays one of the largest income taxes in America. And her beauty is chiefly responsible for her income. So do Marion Davies, Norma Talmadge, Gloria Swanson and other picture queens. There is no contention on their part that they, as beauties, should be tax exempt.

But just as clearly, at the other extreme, beauty is not always taxable when it is a workable asset. Pretty flappers are not taxed on the basis of the number of presents they receive from boy friends; yet they have cashed in, so to speak, on their charm. Their elder sisters may get diamond rings galore—and keep them, as elder sisters frequently do. But thus far no income tax collectors have called to demand why the sparklers weren't included in the March 1st return. Nor are wives paying income tax on that extra pocket money adoring husbands occasionally distribute.

Will it come to that? Miss Griffin, after her experience, seems to think it will. As she says, "If they can put me in jail for making a false return, then nobody is safe. Income tax? It sounds more like a tax on beauty to me!"



The Midwinter Mode



THE cold snap of mid-Winter asks a particular style from the fashion world. It banishes thoughts of the filmy chiffons and characterizes its mode by bandings of fur and the snug lines of a comfortable fabric.

Grace in the silhouette is not lacking. The Winter wrap must be designed of a soft pile fabric and trimmed with fur.



THE mid-Winter mode takes its vogue a bit more seriously than do the other seasons. It banishes the frivolous chiffon and instead combines a snug line with a comfy fabric.

The charming model shown in the illustration is long and loose, with a mere semblance of the spiral which characterizes recent wraps. Its line is taken from the original elongated coat of the three-piece suit, its material is of heavier weave.

The silhouette is particularly simple, falling in straight lines from the shoulders. Double-breasted, like the coats of our sailor lads, this graceful model finds its opportunity to develop the spiral line at bottom when its folds itself across and permits its fur edging to slant slightly upward. To determine the correct waistline rather than to confine the fullness about the hips, two silver ropes span themselves and catch their buckle ends together at one side.

Perhaps one would prefer the loose wrap of deep pile fabric with its luxurious collar and cuffs of beaver. The line is practically the same as the other model, save for the modish drape which breaks the monotony of the front and catches into several charming drapes beneath its silver cabochon. The woman who follows style to its ultimatum will select a turban of beaver to wear with this wrap, since fashion demands the costume note this season. The feminine touch is not lacking in the Russian cap of velvet and beaver, a piquant bow rippling its polished surface.

Sumptuous is the adjective one might use to describe the model of chiffon velvet which combines itself so artfully with bands of moleskin. The costume is a three-piece affair, showing the skirt of its frock beneath the modish short jacket. Moleskin is stitched in bands to the elbows and repeated at collar and jacket bottom.

The motor trip to the countryside of skating and skiing requires its own special garment. The model shown cleverly combines the sports note with that of the dress wrap. Overplaid Shetland wool loosely folds itself about Milady and tops itself with an enormous beaver collar and narrow cuffs.

Should the weather prove inclement, one need not stay indoors when the ankles may be clad in such dainty rubber boots as those displayed. Fashion claims them as her latest boot novelty for mid-Winter and early Spring.

Are You Over Confidential?

The Lion Silk Store  Established 1918	LAOU KIU LUEN "THE LION SILK STORE" Wonderful New Weaves for Spring- time wear are now to be seen in our Splen- did Display of the finest products of the Looms of China. LAOU KIU LUEN THE LION SILK STORE P424 Nanking Road Between Fukien and Chekiang Road	H O M E O F F I N E S I L K S
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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, DAY, MARCH 4, 1923

Production In Quantity Means Great Cost Saving

BY A. R. ERSKINE
(President, The Studebaker Corporation)

The manufacture of useful things in large quantities, which reduces the cost of their production, makes possible the enjoyment by the mass of the people of the luxuries as well as the necessities of life. Quantity production has greatly increased the number of employed persons, thus adding to the wages and buying power of the people and promoting national prosperity and happiness. It is a public service, then, that quantity production industries are great public servants.

Quantity production may be applied to the manufacture of any article of common use. Wherever efficiency is applied, it will inevitably reduce cost and thereby increase consumption. The size and scope of financial resources, plant facilities, and organization necessary to engage in quantity production depend upon the character of the article to be produced. The resources, organization and equipment for production of matches, pins or chewing gum measure but a fraction of those required for typewriters, pianos or automobiles. Automobiles are the most cost-intensive products produced by industry for common use, vast resources are required for their manufacture in large quantities.

It is a business involving scores of millions of dollars, great plant facilities, large and efficient organizations. Plant facilities, including adequate sanitary buildings, scientifically equipped with machinery, fixtures, jigs, dies, tools, gauges, etc., cost from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 in individual cases. Raw materials

and operating supplies are purchased in great quantities. Labor operations are standardized and workmen are specialists. The ablest engineers, metallurgists, chemists, production experts, inspectors, and executives constitute the man power back of the machine, the organization, and the product.

Automobiles produced in quantities by such organizations are manufactured at minimum cost, because (a) the plant facilities are adequate for the most complete and economical manufacture; (b) the raw materials are bought at the lowest possible prices; (c) the labor is specialized and efficient and (d) the overhead expenses per car are reduced to the minimum. The "devouring monster" in production costs of motor cars is overhead expenses, of which there are two kinds—namely, direct and indirect overheads. Direct overheads, which must be absorbed by the production, whether it is large or small, cover the fixed expenses of maintaining the departments of the organization, such as the administrative department, engineering department, specifications department, purchase departments, stores department, superintendents department, inspection department, accounting departments and shipping departments, as well as insurance and taxes.

These direct overheads may easily amount to \$3,000,000 per year in a big plant. If the production of the plant is 20,000 cars, \$150 is absorbed by this overhead in the cost of each car produced, whereas but \$20 per car is absorbed if the production is 150,000 cars.

Facts And Figures For 1922 In U. S. Automobile Industry

Following are statistics given out by Alfred Reeves, general manager National Automobile Chamber of Commerce:

PRODUCTION	
Cars and trucks	2,527,000
Cars	2,287,000
Trucks	240,000
Previous record motor vehicle production (1920)	2,205,000
New cars needed for replacements in 1923	1,800,000
Production of closed cars (percentage)	35
Total wholesale value of cars and trucks	\$1,558,567,000
Total wholesale value of cars	\$1,374,487,000
Total wholesale value of trucks	\$184,080,000
Estimated average retail price of car 1921	\$600
Estimated average retail price of car 1922	\$770
Reduction in average retail price of car (percentage)	14
Estimated average retail price of truck 1921	\$1,326
Estimated average retail price of truck 1922	\$1,050
Reduction in average retail price of truck (percentage)	21
Tire production	36,340,000
Persons employed in motor vehicle and allied lines	2,431,400

REGISTRATION	
Motor vehicles registered in U.S. (approx.)	11,500,000
Motor cars	10,250,000
Motor trucks	1,250,000
Increase in U. S. registration over last year (percentage)	7
World registration of motor vehicles	12,750,000
Percent of world registration owned by U. S. A.	81
Motor vehicle registration on farms	3,500,000
Motor cars	3,300,000
Motor trucks	200,000
Motor cars serving suburban communities	780,000
Passengers carried annually by motor car	7,500,000,000

RELATION TO OTHER BUSINESS	
Carloads of automobile freight shipped by railroad	400,000
Percentage of rubber supply used by automobile industry	83
Percentage of plate glass supply used in automobile industry	30
Percentage of aluminum supply used by automobile industry	20
Percentage of iron and steel supply used in automobile industry	4
Doctors using motor cars	110,000
Motor cars owned by corporations	600,000
Gasoline consumption (U. S.) 1922 (gals.)	5,300,000,000
Average monthly surplus of gasoline (gals.)	784,261,000
Gasoline consumption (U. S.) 1921 (gals.)	4,596,706,000
Cars used more or less for business (percentage)	50
Total car mileage used entirely for business (percentage)	60

MOTOR BUSES AND TRUCKS	
Cities using bus lines	105
Motor buses in use	40,000
Schools using motor buses	12,000
Street railways using motor buses	56
Railroads using motor vehicles on short lines	40
Motor express in U. S.	1,500
Farm produce transported by motor transport annually (tons)	134,400,000
Freight hauled annually by motor trucks (tons)	1,430,000,000

EXPORTS	
Value of motor vehicles and parts exported (including engines and tires)	66,000
Motor cars exported	66,000
Motor trucks exported	10,000
Value of motor cars exported	\$52,125,000
Value of motor trucks exported	\$8,381,000

RETAIL BUSINESS IN UNITED STATES	
Passenger car dealers	38,000
Motor truck dealers	25,000
Public garages	48,000
Service stations and repair shops	63,000
Supply stores	63,700

Car Body Should Be Considered

In buying a motor car few people realize the importance of having a proper body on that car. Says Fred J. Fisher, President of the Fisher Body Corporation,

"Because of the confidence they have placed in the manufacturer of the chassis when they buy his car," he declares, "purchasers take it for granted that the body, if it is of the style they prefer, will at all times meet every requirement imposed upon it. Aside from the body's general style, appearance and capacity, they dismiss further thought of it from their minds."

"While Fisher fully appreciates the compliment thus paid it by those who purchase cars carrying his bodies, nevertheless this attitude does not in any sense lower its responsibility toward the customer. If anything, it increases it."

"In the first place, Fisher realizes that no body manufacturer who does good work can simply build a body, mount it on a chassis and expect it to give equally as long and as good service as the chassis itself. He must study the body and chassis in their entirety, as they will appear and operate when combined into a unit. Only by such study can he produce a well balanced and harmonious whole."

"Every Fisher body is designed with the requirements of the chassis in mind, whether it be for a car that sells for more than \$5,000 or less than \$1,000. Engineers who specialize in this work apply their science to secure the utmost ease of riding, the maximum of comfort and convenience and the most pronounced refinement of line and general appearance."

Four-Wheel Brakes Becoming Popular

Because they make available in road friction the total weight of the car instead of only half the car weight, four-wheel brakes are coming into use, especially in Continental Europe. Not only can cars be stopped more quickly, but they can be driven safely on wet days and in ice and snow without chains.

In stopping a car equipped with four-wheel brakes all four wheels may slide and the car as a whole slip forward. However, there appears to be little or no side skidding. This is especially true if the brakes are connected diagonally in pair—left hand front wheel and right hand rear wheel. With this arrangement opposite wheels are able to roll freely retaining their directing qualities.

Buick Breaks All Shipping Records

Flint, Mich.—Figures just released by the Buick Motor Company show that more than 61,000 automobiles were shipped from

the Flint, Detroit and Canadian plants of this company since the announcement of the new models on August 1.

During the month of November, Buick, after setting its October new high records of daily, weekly and monthly production, achieved another mark. During that month thirty-three solid trainloads of automobiles were shipped, which exceeded by nine trainloads the best previous achievement in this direction. One of these trainloads was bound for Sweden, and the plants of this company since the single shipment that ever left the Buick factory for a foreign country.

One of the most striking features of the sensational Buick production of the new models in the fact that preparations were completed for just such an event. The demand has been no less remarkable than the confidence of the organization that it would occur.



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Woman's Taste Big Factor In Buying

It is an interesting question—what thought is uppermost in the mind of the average buyer of a new automobile—appearance or performance?

[We have put this question to several big manufacturers in the last few days and here is an answer from one of them—Stewart McDonald, President of the Motor Car Co., of St. Louis.

McDonald began by recalling the old days of carriage-buying. "You remember," he said, "that there were a number of reputable makers, all of whom could be counted upon for the soundness of their craftsmanship. In those days the choice narrowed down to a question of personal taste. Style also influenced the selection."

"It seems to us that the purchasing of the better grades of motor cars has just about reached the same stage of development. A few years ago, when Joseph W. Moon established this company, the first consideration was the motor itself. It made little difference what one's tastes were, or the fashions of the day either, if the car wouldn't run."

"Now there are dozens of excellent makes, all about the same in mechanical development, comfortable, and all costing approximately the same amount of money to maintain. They differ principally in design, color and appointments, so there is now no real reason why they should not be selected as they best express the buyer's personality."

"It is the practically unanimous opinion of our dealers in every section of the country that appearance is now one of the most important factors in selling cars."

Modern Tendency Is To Cleaner Design

When motor cars were first introduced and for some years afterward the smartness of the equipage was judged by the area of brass exposed to the admiring glances of the less fortunate pedestrians. Yards of brass tubing extended from the horn bulb to the horn itself. Huge gas lamps, windshield frames, gear and brake levers and other parts were all finished in brass and required hours of laborious polishing to keep them brightly.

Along with the practice of using brass for ornamentation, the designers further decorated the car by installing as many hand brakes and levers as the car could stand. Entrance and exit were made precarious and to enter or leave the car gracefully required considerable training as a contortionist and wrestler.

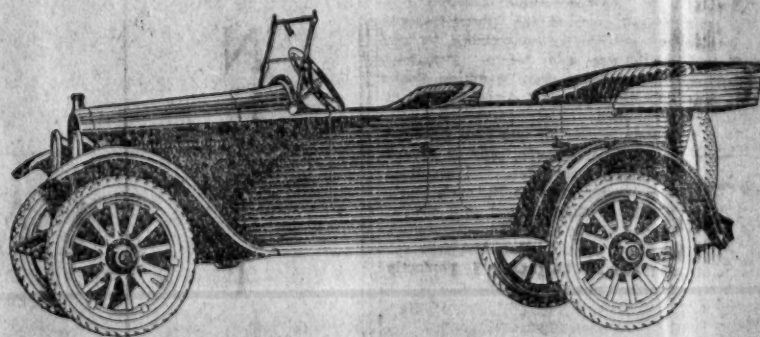
"The brass trimmed cars of those early days looked mighty

fine then," says H. T. Thomas of Reo Motor Car Company, "but we laugh at them now, for brass has gone out of style for automobile embellishment. Black enamel and paint or nickel plating have replaced it, and the assortment of hand levers has been considerably reduced."

"Reo was also a pioneer in eliminating all unnecessary trappings on the exterior of the car, either concealing them beneath or removing them if not actually required. This resulted in more room and comfort for the driver and passengers and easier control of the car, because the driver did not have to stop and figure out which lever to pull and which to push in order to start or stop the car."

Hupmobile

Hupmobile drivers, like old friends, greet each other on the road. There is a spirit of comradeship between them which has its foundation in the sincere respect which they have in common for the good qualities of the Hupmobile.



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ber—keeps the tire cool and insures for it a long life.

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Goodyear Cord Tires have a reputation for quality all over the world. They are better tires today than ever before, and their price is lower.

GOOD YEAR CORD TYRES

HUDFORD MOTORS,
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.,
SHANGHAI SERVICE CO.

The Centenary Of Louis Pasteur

Louis Pasteur, the centenary of whose birth was observed recently, stands among the very greatest men of science, both by the intellectual quality of his work and by the practical value of his achievements. In the latter respect, indeed, he has few equals. Scientists may be divided broadly into two types—those whose work centers about and takes its start from problems of practical utility, and those for whom science is an end in itself. It is futile to discuss which type is of the greater value to mankind, for the two kinds of research are complementary, and both are needed, but the men to whose lot it falls to make science serve humanity are obviously likely to win wider fame, especially in their lifetime, and few men of science have won such honors and testimonials of gratitude as were bestowed upon Pasteur in his later years.

Perhaps the distinguishing feature of Pasteur's career, a remarkable feature at any rate, is the immensity of the contribution to scientific theory which he was able to make from the solution of a series of practical problems, some of which were almost forced upon him and might well have seemed a dissipation of his rare genius. That it did not prove so in his case was due partly to the clarity and firmness of a mind capable of returning to first principles and of fitting seemingly unrelated discoveries into a broad theory, and partly to the fact that he was entering an almost virgin field, where discoveries at almost any point could hardly fail to be rich and fruitful. As a rule, the highest distinction in pure science is not to be won by those who give their lives to applied science; Pasteur was exceptionally fortunate as well as exceptionally gifted.

AN EARLY DISCOVERY
How rare a talent he had for investigation of the most difficult sort he showed when, at 26 years old, by his study of the rotary power of different forms of tartaric acid. This lies to one side of the discoveries in which his fame rests, yet it illustrates rather curiously his instinct for the practical, for this epoch-making study of crystals was the foundation of the theory of polarized light, which is of immense value in the manufacture of alcohol and sugar, and is one of the most useful tools of the modern commercial chemist. This discovery in itself would have sufficed to give Pasteur a distinguished place as a scientist, but as a physicist rather than in the fields of chemistry and biology where most of his work was done. He left crystals and polarization to be developed further by Van't Hoff and Lebel, but not until he had discovered the essential point that crystal which can cause light to rotate to right or to left are not constructed with perfect symmetry. And his strong bent toward the study of life was gratified by the discovery that such symmetrical crystals were observed only in substances elaborated by a living organism; in a lack of symmetry life seems to begin.

WINE AND BEER
That fermentation and putrefaction are phenomena, not of death, as Liebig and others had held, but of life was early suspected by Pasteur, and later he found the demonstration. His work on crystals had been done while a teacher at the University of Strasbourg; at the age of 32 he was made dean of the new faculty science at Lille, but did not stay long because he became absorbed in the practical problem of improving wine and beer, a problem of great scientific interest because so little was known in regard to the nature of fermentation. The wine industry of France suffered from various troubles; in some places the wine became too acid, in others it acquired an unpleasant taste, or became rosy or oily. Pasteur discovered that yeast is the only ferment needed for the conversion of sugar into alcohol, and after patient study he discovered that in every case where wine went wrong other ferments than yeast would spoil the wine, but he found that by heating the wine to about 132 degrees Fahrenheit for a few minutes would get rid of the intruding organisms without driving out the oxygen to the detriment of the wine. This method, called pasteurization, is now in general use and has been worth many millions to France and other wine producing countries.

From wine Pasteur turned by a natural transition to beer, which in France at that time did not approach the excellence of German beer or English ale. As in the case of wine he found the trouble to be caused by alien germs, and a similar remedy proved efficacious. This discovery also proved of immense pecuniary value, but Pasteur made no effort to patent his methods, giving them freely to the world, and indeed going to England to show brewers at no cost how to select pure yeast and prevent contamination. This shows that a scientist bent toward the practical does not necessarily involve a desire to make money. The money value of Pasteur's life work was stupendous, but to this he gave little heed, to serve mankind and in

doing so to advance science was his sole concern.

From wine and beer he went on to the study of vinegar, discovering why some housewives spoiled and the remedy, so that the manufacture of vinegar could for the first time be put on a scientific basis. It was natural to take up next the soured and spoiling of milk, and to millions of people his name is most familiar through "pasteurized milk." The present tendency is to deprecate this process except in case of necessity, because of the importance in diet of the vitamins found in untreated milk, but when pure and fresh milk cannot be had pasteurization is no doubt a safeguard, and it is still widely used.

THE STUDY OF BACILLI
When Pasteur began his work hardly anything was known of the vast subject of micro-organisms, and his early study of fermentation in connection with the manufacture of wine and beer proved the best possible introduction to his epochal work. There had already been sharp controversy over spontaneous generation, the existence of which had been pretty well disproved by the Italian Spallanzani, but to get a solid basis for the studies that Pasteur was making the issue had to be settled, and his famous tests of the efficacy of sterilization, together with those of Tyndall in England, disposed of this ancient controversy. It was of the more consequence to Pasteur because he had been slowly coming to the theory, tentatively broached by Astruc in the 17th century, but rejected as a reduction ad absurdum that for each infectious disease there is a specific germ, through which the disease is spread and against which preventive and curative measures must be directed.

To such studies he increasingly gave his time, but continued to take practical problems as they came up. A disease of silk worms threatened the silk industry of southern France, and he gave six years to its investigation, finding that there were in fact two distinct diseases, the nature and cure of which he pointed out. Then came an outbreak of chicken cholera, and he quickly proved that it was due to bacteria. A minor occupation for a great scientist? Perhaps, but it proved of immense importance because it gave him a chance to test his idea that it might be possible to attenuate the virulence of the cholera bacillus as to make it available as a vaccine. After many failures, he succeeded, and thus opened up a whole new continent for medical science, much of which he was himself to explore. He was called upon, for example, to deal with the deadly disease, anthrax, which seldom attacks men, but is very destructive to sheep and cows. As early as 1877 his micro-organism had been found, and Pasteur undertook to attenuate it into a vaccine. When he succeeded a dramatic demonstration was given at Melun, where in public both vaccinated and unvaccinated sheep and cows were inoculated with virulent cultures; two days later every unvaccinated animal was dead or dying, while there was no mortality among those that had been vaccinated.

THE CROWNING TRIUMPH
Other diseases were successfully treated by vaccines, but his greatest discovery of this kind, and indeed the crowning triumph of his marvelous career, was the achievement of a means of preventing rabies after the bite of a rabid animal. Inoculation with saliva Pasteur and his associates found too uncertain, and they made use instead of the spinal cord of an infected animal, progressively attenuating the virus by prolonging desiccation so as to produce a graded series of vaccines for use in doses of increasing



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AGENTS—
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TRIUMPH

Seattle, Washington, Tags Auto Speeders



Tagging auto speeders in

WHEN a policeman gives a summons in Seattle, Washington, for violation of the traffic regulations, the party summoned has no chance to escape. A tick-a-lock has been devised to be placed on the door of the car. A patent lock, which can only be opened by a policeman, ensures

strength as the patient became able to hear them. Pasteur was not quite ready to use the method on human beings when a little Alsatian boy, Joseph Meister, who had been bitten 14 times by a mad dog, was brought to the laboratory. With great anxiety Pasteur gave the inoculations and watched day by day till the time for the disease to develop had passed. When

Almeida sent in a contribution for the building of the Pasteur Institute it pleased the great scientist to see among the contributions the name of his first patient, Joseph Meister.

What is the life work of such a man as Louis Pasteur worth to France and to the world? It is beyond appraisal, even on the economic side, nor is it possible to conjecture how many lives have been saved by his epoch-making warfare upon disease. His ideals could hardly be better expressed than in his address at the opening of the Pasteur Institute, Nov. 14, 1888:

"Two contrary laws stand today opposed: one a law of blood and death, which, inventing daily

the speedy arrest of an autoist who fails to report for immediate trial, Miss Genevieve Vanderhulst became acquainted with the lock in this picture when she tried to beat Motorevels Policeman M. W. Palmer in a quiet little race through the streets of the city.

new means of combat, obliges the nations to be ever prepared for battle; the other, a law of peace, of labor, of salvation, which strives to deliver man from the scourges which assail him. One looks only for violent conquest; the other for the relief of suffering humanity. The one would sacrifice hundreds of thousands of lives to the ambition of a single individual; the other places a single human life above all victories. The law of which we are the instruments essays even in the midst of carnage to heal the wounds caused by the law of war."

Much that he strove to do has been undone for the time being by the folly of mankind, but the ruin and desolation of war pass, while the triumphs of science are for all time. If the tide just now is against the ideals so eloquently advocated in this address we can take heart; remembering that the great-grandfather of Louis Pasteur was a serf. To make of the great-grandson a great scientist the world had to move a long way.



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No. 1	22,300 miles
2	18,200 "
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Yours faithfully,

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(signed) BURGESS GARBUTT

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Strange Tales Of Strange Fishes

BY HAMILTON M. WRIGHT

When a high school girl swam the last spring in the water at St. Petersburg, Fla., from the attacks of a huge fish supposed to have been a giant barracuda, a "Gudger" strange tales of this fish of the sea floated through the country. While most of them have no basis in fact, stranger tales than any are the truth about this strange fish which is now available through the researches of Dr. E. W. Gudger of the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Gudger has made a study of the habits, history and diabolical cruelty of *Sphyrna barracuda* and it is safe to say that he knows more about this giant game fish than any one else in the world.

The barracuda commonly runs up to a weight of about fifty pounds. It is not only equipped with a sharp and formidable battery of strong teeth, which chop great hunks of flesh out of its victim, but it has the curious habit of herding other fish, much as a shepherd dog herds sheep, until it has digested its previous meal and again feels hungry or because being thoroughly savage and bloodthirsty it enjoys the game.

Although all smaller fish are its game and those of its own species, even half its size, are relentlessly pursued and decimated, strangely enough the barracuda offers refuge for a little fish four to six inches long, which when frightened hides among its gills and escapes therefrom when the larger fish is taken. Several scientists have inferred that *Echeneis sphyraenarum*, the name of the little fish, was to be found in the gills of the barracuda only. But Dr. Gudger's researches lead to the inference that these small sucker fish are found on groupers, swordfish, sharks and other species. Unlike the parasite, the sucker fish that enters the mouth of its prey, eating its way cleverly until it kills, and leaving the viscera and skin intact to drift on the surface like a scuttled ship, *Echeneis sphyraenarum* does not harm its host.

Dr. Gudger for several years made studies of fish for the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C., at Miami and at the Cay Turtles, seventy miles west of Key West. These points form the two extremities of a crescent that includes the famous Florida Keys. The waters thereabout are frequented for the sportsman, the commercial fisherman and the scientist.

With the weight of his close observation and research Dr. Gudger says that it is highly probable the fish which attacked the girl swimmer was a barracuda. Instantaneous and ferocious and a formidable dental armature characterize this huge fish. Like a flash of lightning the great sea "tiger" leaps himself through the water after a moving object. His head, inward-pointing, cuneate, with overlapping and approximated scales, is a head which is about one-fourth the length of the body, chop like the teeth of the gray wolf. In a flash he may strike. But in the savage swirl of his attack he may have bitten into a fish two-thirds his own length. The lower jaw projects beyond the upper, like that of a bulldog, and both jaws are provided with huge canine fangs. The nostrils are an enormous gap. Special breathing valves enable the fish to breathe with its mouth open or only partially closed. In the mad onrush it need never stop to breathe. The long and powerful body, compressed and rounded, suggests the terrific speed of this grayhound of the waters.

Morover, sometimes the barracuda hunt in twos or threes like couples of hounds. Presumably, the accompanying fish complete the destruction which their leader begins. The attack of the barracuda may be over in a moment. If the fish which killed the young woman swimmer had been a shark it would have remained after having drawn blood, according to Miss Ida Melton of the New York Aquarium.

THE BARRACUDA
Because of his ferociousness, his inclination to strike at any moving object—and he will not rush anything at rest—the tiger of the sea is sport royal for the fisherman. A white rag attached to a hook and pulled rapidly through the water may lure the barracuda to its fighting finish. People while wading, even in shallow water, have been struck at by barracuda attracted by the white flesh.

Indeed, fishermen who have run out of trolling spoons often tie a piece of white canvas to a small steel shark hook, a step which rarely fails to bring about a battle royal with this famous game fish, for the barracuda is not difficult to hook. A New York man caught eighteen barracuda in an hour and a half at Miami last winter, establishing the season's record.

Not only is the barracuda caught with a white rag as bait to a hook but he may be lured by it

close enough to a boat to be speared. One of the best known fishermen used to tie a white rag to a string four or five feet long and let it drag behind the boat to "flush the fish." When the inquisitive barracuda rushed at the moving ball, sometimes following the boat at a distance of four feet, he was speared. At other times the fisherman would cast out his baited hook and line, a fish with bright and shining sides, and would rarely fail to get a strike.

In speaking of the curious habit of the barracuda in herding fish, Dr. Gudger once observed a four foot barracuda herding a big school of fish comprising some 150 gray snappers, twelve to sixteen inches long, and numbers of yellow tails, grunts, parrot fishes, angel fish, surgeon fish, cock-eye puffers and others. They paid little attention to Dr. Gudger, but seemed to be in subject fear of the great glaring eyed monster that lay in the shadow of the pier, and huddled close together. Not one of them dared to make a break for liberty. A trolling spoon was procured and thrown out to the big fish, whereupon he slowly backed out into the deep water, and then the assembly broke up.

One can expect and will find almost all sorts of characteristics in fish. In contrast with the swift *Sphyrna barracuda*, consider the lazily going jewfish, one of the stupider, belonging to the family it is named. Dr. Gudger told the story that Peter Roberts, keeper of the fish market at Key West, often lathered a big jewfish by a rope from the pier of the pier at the market. This fish (*Promicropus guttatus*) reaches twelve feet long and a fully developed specimen may reach 300 pounds—500 pounds, however, is considered a good weight. The fish reaches its largest size in the south Atlantic waters. As the jewfish is rather a lazy creature it makes no attempt to break away, but stays tied in the water like some familiar tethered horse or cow. Thus Peter Roberts maintains a continuous and generous supply of fresh fish.

BIG GAME FISHING
Big game fishing has become a science. It was Zane Grey, the novelist, and Sam Johnson, old time fisherman, who established the record in catching sailfish at Long Key. What is more, they showed what magnificent sport is possible in landing these monsters of the deep with light rod and reel. The sport makes tarpon fishing tame by comparison, according to Mr. Grey, who saw a sailfish 7 feet 8 inches long make twenty-three leaps while it was on his line. Of the first fish he caught, he says:

"The instant I struck, up out of a flying splash rose a long sharp silver flashing tiger of the sea and if he leaped one inch he leaped forty feet. Five times more he leaped straight up, very high, gills agape, jaws wide, body curved, a sight for any angler."

The sailfish (*Istiophorus niger*) is a good food fish, reaches six feet in length and is found in Florida, the West Indies and Florida Keys.

Like the common swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) of the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf coasts, the sailfish frequently raps the bait with his long bill, thinking, no doubt, that the bait is a fish and intending to render it helpless. These telegraphic knocks carried over the fish line to the angler fill him with thrills and put him on the qui vive to "strike" with the hook.

Once the great sailfish gets the hook into its small, bony mouth, and is caught, what a splash he makes! Some of his leaps cover a distance of twenty feet on the water and are so swift the camera cannot cover them. In his first mad frenzy to get away and throw the hook from his mouth the fish often forces himself far out of the water and literally gives a good imitation of "walking on his tail," as with long snout thrown almost upright and tail-fishing the water he progresses sideways while he makes the water roar. It is the greatest sport in the world to subdue the fish by skill with the rod, but it is a difficult matter, for out of many strikes the fisherman may only land a few sailfish.

Time was when the big fish were considered game for millionaires only. But now any one with a power launch can have a try for them. In season thousands of pounds of sailfish alone are caught daily at Palm Beach. The horde of motorists that pours over the Dixie Highway to Miami is comprised of potential big game fishers. Brakemen on the Florida East Coast Line to Key West have caught barracuda from the railroad track. The ubiquitous small boy with home made tackle often comes home with bigger catch of bonefish than the expensively equipped sportsman.

THE BONE FISH GAMEST
The bone fish is the gamest fish that lives, and fine eating, according to Zane Grey, whose writings on fish have won the approval of such scientists as Dr. Gudger,

whose keen sportsmanship gained for him the coveted presidency of the Long Key Fishing Club, where the size of your line and the material in your rod are prescribed according to Hoyle. It takes a real fisherman to win laurels these days. In one season, fishing with his brother, Dr. Gudger hooked fifty bone fish on three-six tackle; that is, three ounce tips and six thread line, and they landed fourteen. The bone fish is the strongest and most difficult small fish to catch. He is even swifter than the barracuda. He makes the line whistle as he cuts through the water and seems all bars of silver. He is a phantom of pale green and silver who vanishes so swiftly that he does not leave even a streak in the water as he disappears. His strange, staring black eyes contrast queerly with his light silvery color tones.

This odd fish is often caught in the shoals where the water is not more than one foot deep. He ordinarily runs in weight from three to eight pounds.

While the sportsman thrills to the song of the humming reel the scientist is fascinated by the marvels of nature. One of the strangest fish in these waters in the opinion of Dr. Gudger is the little Nemo, a fish immune to poison that seeks refuge and lives under and among the tentacles of

the Portuguese Man-of-War, a jelly fish, whose poison causes instant death to its prey. The threads or strings of the Portuguese Man-of-War are lined with poisonous cells. When a strange fish comes within reach of the threads the jelly fish projects the threads into its prey, causing instant death. But the Nemo, on being pursued, flies to the refuge of the deadly Man-of-War. Another strange fish is the tiny Pteraster, an elongated creature about the size and shape of a pencil which lives in the intestinal canal of the sea cucumber, a member of the sea urchin family. Though the Pteraster seeks refuge inside the sea cucumber it does its feeding outside, and so far as scientists have been able to discover it produces no ill effects upon its unknowing host.

Probably the most savage inhabitant of these waters, at least so far as the fisherman is concerned, is the moray eel. It is like the ordinary eel, only much thicker and higher, but its movement is not at all restricted by scales, and it can double itself in all sorts of forms. The first thing to do on landing your moray eel is to knock it on the head at once. For its mouth is full of sharp cutting teeth and even when out of the water it makes a determined effort to bite its captors. Barracuda, too, will sometimes attempt to bite when out of water. But they are not as dangerous, for they cannot then move freely.

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MOTORING WEATHER

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Cole 8	7 " (latest model)	Standard	" (model 1920)		
Cadillac	7 " (model 1920)	Calcott	" (small model)		
Willys-Knight	5 " (model 1922)	Dodge	" (small model)		
		Buick 6	" (model 1922)		

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China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, DAY, MARCH 4, 1923

CLUB AND ENGINEERS PLAY TODAY

Two Matches In Second League Also On This Afternoon

XAVIER'S LOSE
School Up In Senior Division; Navy In 3-3 Draw

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
Public School 4, St. Xavier's 0.
SECOND LEAGUE
Navy 3, St. Xavier's 3.
Rangers 2, Hanbury School 1.
TODAY'S GAMES
FIRST LEAGUE
S. F. C. vs. Engineers, Polo ground, Referee, Mr. H. F. Landers.
SECOND LEAGUE
S. F. C. vs. Club Lusitano, S. F. C. ground, Referee, not yet appointed.
S. R. C. vs. Public School, S. R. C. ground, Referee, M. C. W. Cooper.

BY "WHISTLE"
With the Race Course closed to football yesterday, only three league fixtures were played off at Hongkong.

The first league game was between St. Xavier's and the Public School. It eventuated in very scrappy football and an easy win for the school.

The Rangers won their second game this season over the Hanbury School and the Navy and Xavier's II drew.

The postponement of the other two first division games will give the Interport players a chance to get it again after their strenuous football at Hongkong. Several of them will need a week or so to get fit again.

PUBLIC SCHOOL vs. XAVIER'S
A strong wind was blowing yesterday which spoilt accurate play. The School began to press against the wind and the Xavier defense was kept busy. Several chances for the school were lost owing to selfish play by the forwards.

It was not long, however, before they scored; Drake getting possession started in for goal and the back, playing the ball instead of the ball, gave him a chance which he took with a quick low drive, beating Baker all the way.

The Xavier forwards were working well and should have scored as the school backs were kicking wildly. Torrey had the whole goal at his mercy but put across Johnson, from center-half, was using the wind with judgment, sending in several dropping shots, but Brockett was allowed to clear unhindered.

LEVIS SCORES
The second goal was a beauty. A pass came in from Jesu and Levis rushed for it. Favacho also went with him and his foot reached the ball a fraction of a second after Levis shot, which put a screw on the ball that left Baker guessing.

After this the Schoolboys pressed hard; T. Madar putting in fine centers when Moosa gave him the ball, which was but rarely. One of these reached Jesu when clear in front of goal, but he placed wide.

A bad miss by Brockett of a shot from Gutierrez gave St. Xavier's another good chance, but no one was up and he was able to catch it up before it rolled into goal; leaving the school 2 up at half time.

On resumption, St. Xavier's not only had to face the wind, but J. Silva, retired with an injured ankle and it was not surprising that the second half went to the Public School, though for a while St. Xavier's were in the picture. Wittsack went center forward and with Gutierrez tried to engineer an attack. They kept the defense busy, but Brockett dealt adequately with their shots.

The rest of the half was mostly round St. Xavier's goal and the school would have had a much larger total if Moosa had not been so selfish, and had passed out to T. Madar a little. As it was, he drew the defense on top of himself and lost the ball time after time. The third goal was a nice piece of combination. Moosa tried to get through and put to Jesu who shot hard. Baker saved, but Moosa rushed him before he could clear.

SPORT AND STAGE BY DOMINO

BILLIARD BREAKS
(The Billiard Association have invited ladies to the games that are to be played this week at the Town Hall.)
The Billiard folk, I hear are keen. To have the ladies at. The games they play—they will be seen in glad rage—so that's that. In pretty frocks and tempting smiles. That go to man's weak head. They'll rouse and powder with their wiles. While Porter accuses off red.

If Johnson has a narrow miss. And Campos smiles with glee. If Phillips scores a gentle kiss And gets a two or three. If Porter chills his cue, who knows How big a break he'll make—BUT Each maid will chalk her dainty nose On that my life I'll stake.

Now ladies all, to the Town Hall Just wend in this array. And watch the nimble billiard ball To pocketa make its way. I'm told that ladies sometimes strife Of course they are not you—The one they call "The Worsen Half" If pocketa won't "Come Through"

Talking about billiards calls to mind a little game that was played a few evenings ago at one of our well known clubs. It seemed to be a "special" game. Anyhow the Specials boss, Mr. Beatty, refereed the game and something or other went wrong with the better player's ball. He mis-cued and mis-cued. It is on record that he said "dash" and "Hang it" and "Tush tush" and lots of similar expressions. But Mr. Beatty kept his hair on, and kept picking up the ball, and after caressing it, sent it back to the ultimate loser.

Boy! pass me the lyre: I saw a game the other night, And Beatty refereed. One chap hit the ball all right. The other couldn't lead. 'Twas noticed Beatty passed his hand Off o'er his shinsy pate. Then stroked the ball, and that was all—It skidded to its fate.

Now that every man and every woman knows just "What Every Woman Knows" the A. D. C. has decided to get busy again with still a further play. I fancy they are anxious to put up something appealing so that they can attract our Fire Chief into the theater again. I note that he is just back, and it is only natural that the Club should like him to see that wonderful safety curtain and lots of other things.

Yes, people, the A. D. C. are again busy. These rumors that they have in hand another musical show with a reputation. This time it is to be "Madam Sherry." I believe it ran under another name in London. Then it was called "Theodore and Co." Anyhow, Jack Raynes tells me: it is a "Whale" and a "whole" is a pretty big

thing we can look forward to another large show.

Well, here's hoping! I went to the Gilbert and Sullivan show on Friday night. I have already said lots of nice things about the company. If they maintain the standard that they showed at their opening I can promise a wonderful season for us as well as for them.

The coming week is replete with good things. Houses are pretty well packed for every night. It may be possible to get a seat here and there by a bit of luck, but you will have to get busy. Tomorrow the offering is "The Gondoliers." Tunes in every number. Full of quaint quips and humor. Quite an engaging plot and thorough G. and S. as Mr. Midwood would say. Also D. G. Playgoers will call to mind that the A. D. C. produced the charming opera here a few years ago. I wonder that Mr. Doy Smith doesn't tackle some of the large choruses who then did so well to help out with the crowd.

On Wednesday night H. M. S. Pinafore will be given. Here is another gem of the first water. Every song and every concerted number has the hall mark of greatness. "I am the captain of the Pinafore and a right good captain too." "They call me Buttercup, sweet little Buttercup." "I polished up the handle of the big front door."

Are you just itching to hear them again? I am. "Kalinka" is to be given on Thursday and Friday. I know nothing about the play. I am told it was big in both America and Australia. There is an added attraction to it. Mr. Victor Prince is starred as "Thaddeus Hopper" and if he is anything like as good in that part as he was as "Pooch Bah" in the "Mikado" we can look forward to a time of laughter and song. So there you have another week of it. We can't have too much of a good thing, and as far as things go at present the G and S crowd are decidedly good things. In other words G. S. and G. T. (Apologies to T. M.)

We have all sorts of societies for our improvement in Shanghai and they all have their different methods. Some of those methods are at times not approved. I could mention one or two, but I won't. But there is one organization that is really starting at the right end. That is the Boy Scout movement. At the present we have a fine, active and lively number of troops. Mr. Millington, the District Commissioner, is a live wire. His idea is to make our growing boys a power for the Settlement's good. He has no desire to let these kiddies spurn upon the generosity of a very liberal community. If these boys want a camp and they want one—then let them earn one. If they want equipment and they do—then let them get it by their own exertions. And that all leads up to the fact that for many weeks past the boys have been putting eager energy into their preparation for

(Continued on Page 2)

BILLIARD SEMI-FINAL IS TONIGHT

Porter And Phillips To Play At Engineers' Institute BUT ONE SESSION Starts At 8.30 O'clock; Big Matches Carded This Week

Mr. C. W. Porter, former champion, and Mr. R. P. Phillips, likely contender for the 1923 final, will clash at the Marine Engineers' Institute tonight in the semi-final of the amateur billiard championship tournament. The match will go 800 points and is to start at 8.30 o'clock. The players agreeing to play one session. Usually the matches are in two divisions of 400 points each.

The winner of tonight's game crashes into the final for the title which is to be played at the Town Hall on Wednesday night. Another big game is set for the same hall tomorrow evening when Messrs. R. C. K. Johnson and G. M. P. Remedios battle in a semi-final to determine who is to meet the winner of the Porter-Phillips set-off.

Tuesday afternoon and evening will witness the final in the junior tournament between Mrs. G. D. Nichol and T. A. Alvarez. This billiard fans are in for four nights of class play.

Johnson and Porter should be the finalists Wednesday unless Phillips upsets the apple cart tonight. The latter is playing chess-billiards but Porter should defeat the ex-secretary through better all-round play.

No admission fee will be charged for tonight's match at the Engineers' Institute and Willie Campbell and Secretary Wiley have arranged to accommodate a crowd.

Tickets for the Town Hall games are now on sale, the proceeds to go to local charities. Season tickets, admitting to three matches, are going for five dollars, while single admission will be two dollars.

The tickets are available at all clubs or may be obtained from the secretary of the Billiard Association, Mr. Johnson.

American School Basketballers Make Good Record This Season



Front row, left to right: Charles Squires, right forward; Griffith McGinnis, substitute; Macey Smith, left guard; Captain Roy Squires. Center: Charles McDaniels, substitute; Read Hager, right guard; Eugene Parker, substitute; Jerome Shipley, left forward. Second row, left to right: Manager William W. Lockwood, Coach Leland N. Edmunds.

ROSE AGAIN IS WINNER OF HARRIERS RACE

With a fair sized pack out the Shanghai Harriers had a training run over a course of about three and a half miles yesterday, which took the runners over both road and country. Fisher, the speedy miller, made the pace for the greater part of the run and then Rose, the Club champion, went to the front and caused the runners who were at this time pretty well bunched together to spread out in the final half mile home. Fisher made a game effort to overtake the leader Rose, who arrived home first by a short distance. The following were the first nine men in.

- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| G. Rose | 1st |
| J. E. Fisher | 2nd |
| H. C. Ryan | 3rd |
| E. Pilley | 4th |
| C. Lawton | 5th |
| J. Moffett | 6th |
| H. L. Pierce | 7th |
| C. Chung | 8th |
| C. Chow | 9th |

The Club's eight-mile championship will be competed for later in the month when a great race is expected over the long course. The favorites for the event are Rose, J. Mears, H. Wilson, J. Fisher and Atkinson, all runners who have run over the course and showed a good turn of speed. There are several others who may spring a surprise, including many juniors.

Arrangements are also being made for the annual race for students from the various schools and colleges for the individual and team championships, the present holders of which are the American School, previous winners are Nanvan, Shanghai Public School and Fuhian.

COMMITTEE TO SELECT CHINESE FOR SOCCER TOUR

Dr. John H. Gray, honorary secretary of the Far Eastern Athletic Association in China, has endorsed the proposed trip of Chinese soccer football players to Australia and New Zealand, and will aid in the selection of the team.

Harry A. Millard, who is here with Les Cubitt to get the team, had an interview with Dr. Gray yesterday and the Australian delegates are very enthusiastic about the co-operation they have received.

They now plan to ask that a selection committee be named to choose 17 men for the trip and they hope to start for Australia shortly after the Far Eastern Championships, which will be held next May in Japan. The committee will be aided in their work by the series between North and South China teams in Hongkong.

CHAMP MURRAY BOWS TO GRANT IN PIN POOL GAME

Mr. E. H. Murray, who won the championship in the China New Year pin pool tournament at the American Club, was beaten in the first round of the tourney which started yesterday, bowing to the supremacy of Mr. J. H. Grant. Ned had a tough time with Old Lady Luck for the Lady was sure against him.

Roy Squires, Center, Tower Of Strength For S.A.S. Five; Edmunds Proves Able Coach

BY TOMMY GRAFTON
Winning 18 out of a total of 22 games, defeating the champions of the Chinese League by a one-point margin, and producing an all-star player in Roy Squires, who led the Foreign League by 20 baskets in number of points scored, was the accomplishment of the fastest, scrappiest, and steadiest basketball squad in the history of the Shanghai American School.

The team entered the Foreign League, and after a bitter fight against odds, finished in second place, only one game behind the Blues, whom the schoolboys defeated in the last contest of the league schedule. The squad defeated every team in the Foreign League, winning one game out of four with the Blues, three out of four from Kenny Irie's Beacats, and capturing four in a row from the Stripes, Whites, and Public School, coming up from third place at mid-season, two full games behind the Blues and Beacats, to sensational second in the final standing, two and a half games ahead of the Beacats.

BEAT ST. JOHN'S
Furthermore, in a game against St. John's University, the team won, 20 to 29, in perhaps the most remarkable sport in the annals of Shanghai basketball. Four minutes from the final whistle, the collegians were leading, 29 to 14, when Edmunds' cohorts got busy and scored 18 points in succession, a couple of losses from the foul line in the last minute giving the game to the schoolboys.

Too much credit cannot be given Coach Leland N. Edmunds who enthusiastically coached the boys through the season. It was Edmunds' tactics and Edmunds' encouragement, that kept the fellows going, and was largely responsible for the unparalleled success of the team.

The outlook at the beginning of the season was far from encouraging, with only one regular from last season's team to build a team around, but Edmunds pushed the boys through snappy practices and prepared the team for the season.

Maxey Smith played well at running back, guarding his man closely and scoring pretty baskets with running shots. Smith falls from Soochow, and as he is a sophomore this year, will strengthen the team for two years to come.

READ HAGER GOOD
Read Hager, of Shanghai, at guard, was hard to beat, and it will be difficult for the school to replace him next year. Hager is one of the greatest all-around athletes developed at the local institution, and will leave a big gap in S.A.S. sports. "Read" developed into a remarkable guard, and did fair to make the all-star team. In the last game with the champions Hager held Goldman to a lonely goal, running down himself, and scoring four baskets that gave the School an early league, which the Rowing Club team could not overcome.

Three other players, Parker, McGinnis, and McDaniels, played in many of the games, and gave the first team hard practice games from the second strong squad. Parker and McDaniels are in the Junior class, but McGinnis will have a guard position next year.

Prospects for next year are bright for a strong net team at the School. Hager, Shipley, Parker and McDaniels will be gone, but the Squires brothers, Smith, and McGinnis will be back, and with Coach Edmunds back at the helm, a new team should be developed which will make a strong bid for next year's championship.

for the hard games in the League. Lockwood ably managed the team, and showed wisdom in arranging a great schedule.

The team got away to a good start in the Foreign League, winning its first four games, and leading over the Blues and Beacats, but suffered a reverse when they lost three games to Irie's men and the Rowing Clubbers, and at mid-season they were regarded as almost out of the race. The team staged a spectacular rally, coping twelve out of its remaining thirteen matches, and giving the Blues a hard run for the pennant.

Five men played in practically every game, and were awarded letters. The team lined up as follows: Shipley, left forward; Charles Squires, right forward; Roy Squires, center; Smith, left guard; Hager, right guard.

LOCAL BOY LEADS
Roy Squires, a Shanghai boy, was captain of the team, and one of the best individual players developed in the local game. Squires scored 94 baskets from the floor in 20 games, and was the mainstay of the team in every department of the game, passing and guarding and scoring goals from every point on the floor in remarkable form. Squires has been a star on the team for four years, and has two more seasons with the American School.

At the rate he is going, he should develop into a remarkable star before he enters college.

Charles Squires, who played at forward, although lacking experience at the beginning of the season, showed marked improvement, and was one of the hardest players in the league, starting at forward and guard alike.

"Hick" Shipley, the diminutive forward ace, played great basketball throughout the season, and scored many baskets through sensational shooting ability. Shipley was closely guarded by Kenny Irie, Shanghai's all-star guard, in two of the games with the Beacats, but the young Shanghai lad broke up all of Irie's attempts at scoring, besides dropping the ball through the hoop several times for markers.

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SOCIAL UNION IS CHALLENGE CUP WINNER

Major N.R. Corke Thrown And Hurt In Seventh Race LADIES OUT TODAY Annual Hunt Will Start From Beith's Bung At 3:30 O'clock

Ladies Paper Hunt On This Afternoon

The Ladies Paper Hunt will be held this afternoon. The start is announced as Beith's Bung on Hungsao Road at 3:30 o'clock. The finish is designated by a flock of question marks. All riding ladies are cordially invited to compete.

Social Union, Mr. John Johnstone's crack Kiangwan pony, lived up to expectations yesterday and literally and actually ran away with the premier event on the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club's program—the Club Challenge Cup—while other events on the card proved much more interesting and provided splendid racing.

One accident and a cold wind that caused many chattering teeth slightly marred a day that was otherwise filled with good riding, average dividends and a good-sized crowd. The accident occurred in the seventh race, the Stewards' Cup steeplechase, when Major N. R. Corke of Ewo's indoor staff riding Mr. W. A. Dalgarra's chestnut, Redskin, fell at the water jump opposite the grandstand, and was knocked unconscious. A physician at the course was called and Major Corke was rushed to the General Hospital where it was said last night he had received a slight concussion on the head. His injuries are not believed to be serious.

Social Union won the historic Club Challenge Cup in a gallop, leading from the start and crossing the finish line many lengths ahead of Mr. B. D. F. Beith on Nonesuch, Social Union got away in front followed by Liability and Silvaplana. Passing the stands once around the two leaders were holding their position with Shake Down running third, and in the run for home Nonesuch came into second place.

Mr. Johnstone has won the Cup on several previous occasions. ONE SURPRISE Mr. Allan's, The Hawfinch, provided a surprise in the third race by winning from Seabird, the heavy favorite, by a neck in a hard, close race, Mr. Bremner getting every possible stretch out of the grey. It paid a \$57.70 dividend.

Mr. G. Grayridge, the popular Steward of the Paper Hunt Club, provided a thrill for his many friends by riding his own pony, Mistylight, into third place in two races, the sixth and ninth.

The results:

- 1.—The Tunsin Plate.—One mile and a quarter. Mr. M. O. Springfield's grey Tanglers, (Springfield) 158-1. Mr. Santeh's ches. Oldambie, (J. Lion) 155-2. Mr. B. P. Lalacca's grey De-lawar, (Bauld) 155-3. Won by three lengths; two lengths. Time—2:42 4-5.

- For win, \$34.70; place first \$8.00, second \$6.30, third \$7.10. Members' Sweep—1st 512, 2nd 518, 3rd 64. Unplaced—280, 121, 164, 438, 615, 29, 461, 414, 104, 485 and 495.

- 2.—The Jorlocks Cup.—A Steeplechase.—From Long-fel Gate, once round and in. Mr. S. B. M. Bremner's grey Sovereign Dahlia, (Bremner) 157-1. Mr. Ma-kai-lee's blk. Wee Mac, (Moons) 152-2. Messrs. N. L. Sparks and D. Brand's bay Wild Chances, (N. L. Sparks) 157-3. Won by many lengths; 3 lengths.

- For win, \$24.30; place 1st \$10.10, 2nd \$18.00, 3rd \$19.20. Members' Sweep—1st 242, 2nd 204, 3rd 164. Unplaced—685, 144, 28, 543, 293, 131, 465 and 564.

- 3.—The Tally Ho Cup.—2 miles. Mr. Allan's gr. The Hawfinch, (Bremner) 158-1. Mr. Birdruke's grey Seabird, (J. K. Brand) 158-2. Mr. Henry's ches. Kilmarneck, (Springfield) 146-3.

Won by a neck; 3/4 length.
Time—4:29.4-5.
For win, \$51.70, place 1st \$11.40, 2nd \$6.70, 3rd \$15.60.
Members' Sweep—1st 662, 2nd 197, 3rd 788. Unplaced—572, 411, 309, 203 and 146.
4.—The Club Challenge Cup.—A steeplechase over Morris' water jump, twice around and in.
Ibs.

Mr. John Johnstone's gr. Social Union, (Johnstone) 156-1
Messrs. B. D. F. Bell and W. R. Lemaire's gr. Nonesuch, (Bell) 156-2
Mr. B. D. F. Bell's gr. Liability (Maitland) 156-3
Won by many lengths; 3 lengths.

For win, \$5.80, place 1st \$6.10, 2nd \$17.70.
Members' Sweep—1st 523, 2nd 462, 3rd 15. Unplaced—822 and 89.
5.—The Pleasant Quarters Cup.—A steeplechase—Over Morris' water jump, once around and in.
Ibs.

Mr. John Johnstone's black Charles XII, (Johnstone) 157-1
Mr. George's spot Yellowish, (N. L. Sparke) 157-2
Mr. Deam's grey Boulet, (Arnold) 152-3
Won by many lengths; 3 lengths.

For win, \$7.60, place 1st \$6.10, 2nd \$7.80 and 3rd \$16.30.
Members' Sweep—1st 435, 2nd 307, and 3rd 762. Unplaced—510, 320, 727, 783, 1109 and 1042.

6.—The Hung Jao Plate.—1 mile.
Ibs.
Mr. Liddell's grey Sunblaze (Liddell) 155-1
Mr. John Johnstone's grey White Diamond, (Johnstone) 152-2
Mr. Grayrigg's grey Mistlight, (Grayrigg) 152-3
Won by a neck; 1/2 length.
Time—2:08.4-5.

For win, \$34.30, place 1st \$14.50, 2nd \$12.70, 3rd \$45.00.
Members' Sweep—1st 764, 2nd 1005, 3rd 862. Unplaced—902, 842, 710, 116, 316, 460, 913, 1181, 727, 1140, 864, 429 and 189.

7.—The Stewards' Cup.—A steeplechase, twice around.
Ibs.
Mr. Omos' white National Union (Maitland) 157-1
Mr. Johnstone's spot Wiltshire (Johnstone) 162-2
Mr. B. D. F. Bell's grey Pastures New, (Bell) 162-3
Won by 3 lengths; 4 lengths.
For win, \$32.40, place 1st \$5.40, 2nd \$7.00, 3rd \$9.10.
Members' Sweep—1st 112, 2nd 966, 3rd 1061. Unplaced—1051, 1000, 897 and 945.
8.—The Beef Stakes.—1/4 mile.
Ibs.

Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe's grey Moonlighter, (Benbow Rowe) 180-1
Mr. Bird's grey Sea-bird, (Drakeford) 180-2
Mr. Robson's grey The Wise Bird, (A. W. Burkill) 181-3
Won by many lengths; 1/2 length.
Time—1:34.
For win, \$35.60, place 1st \$10.60, 2nd \$10.60, 3rd \$7.30.
Members' Sweep—1st 1135, 2nd 954, 3rd 1133. Unplaced—4, 918, 167, 199, 247, and 360.
9.—Hark Forard Stakes.—1/4 mile.
Ibs.

Mr. N. L. Sparke's grey Seafield, (Sparke) 158-1
Mr. Sante's ches. Oldsmobile, (J. Lion) 160-2
Mr. Grayrigg's grey Mistlight, (Grayrigg) 185-3
Won by a neck; many lengths.
Time—1:32.1-5.
For win, \$25.20, place 1st \$9.00, 2nd \$6.10, 3rd \$8.50.
Members' Sweep—1st 286, 2nd 113, 3rd 571. Unplaced—69, 15, 1074, 14, 262, 328, 411, 154, 523 and 551.

He Plays Tonight



Mr. C. W. Porter, runner-up for the billiard title here a year ago, will play Mr. R. P. Phillips tonight at the Marine Engineers Institute. The game starts at 8:30 o'clock.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

a concert to be given at the Olympic Theater. I have been privileged to see a good deal of the boys' work. I journeyed to the Public School for boys a few days ago and I couldn't be otherwise than enthusiastic.

If any grown-up hasn't yet lost the Jote de Vivre then he or she must not miss the items that are being given by Mr. Whitteher and his little cubs. Topping! Then there is to be a scene given by the elder boys of the same school. The Jewish School has an artist that will run our friend Mena Silas to a finish. He is a great mimic, and when I say he is up to Mena's class that says a good deal. The French School are also giving a novel little show which is bound to score. The Cathedral School have another stunt that they hope will please.

And there is another concert on the boards. That Interport Team that went to Hongkong and polished off the big matches and brought back the flag is to be entertained. Secretary Hampson is calling upon all good soccer men to turn up to a dinner next Saturday at the Union Club to pay tribute to the guests of the evening. "The Interport Team." Don't forget that this is the first soccer Interport affair since the war. There is only one condition and that is that you advise any of the local soccer club secretaries that you wish to attend—and another little trifle—just a five dollar note. For this you will have the pleasure of paying honor to our stalwarts, eating a good dinner and drinking a little of the stuff that is banned by the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Arrangements for the dinner are in the hands of Messrs. Barnes (S.F.C.), Hughes (S.R.C.) and Hampson, the Association. The program is being arranged by some one or other called Graham Barrow. The dinner etc. will be all right but as for the program I can promise nothing. I don't know the chap and I don't want to.

Arnold Bennett has been writing a good deal lately about the merits of soccer and comparing it with the other game. He evidently has a big admiration for the professional. Let me give you an extract or so from his effusions: Given a proper chance, amateurism cannot possibly equal professionalism. Amateur musicians are inferior to professionals; amateur lawyers to professionals; amateur actors to professionals. And amateur footballers must in the long run be inferior to professionals. Moreover, professionalism has inevitable in football. As a game football stands lower than cricket. As a popular spectacle it stands immensely higher. It is far more con-

The Interports

(Hongkong Telegraph)

Shanghai has again "put it across" us in Interport events. About three months ago we went under at polo and cricket, and now the visitors have been victorious at football, golf, and billiards. Their "soccer" team deserves special comments.

Despite handicaps it beat the Hongkong eleven soundly, trounced the Chinese, and gave the Services a run for their money. That last match might have ended differently had the Shanghai men been as fresh for the fray as they were when they met the local representative team. As it was, the visitors did splendidly after the strenuous three days here, with a number of their men suffering from bruises and other effects of hard play. There is yet rifle-shooting, lawn bowls, and perhaps, later, rowing to be contested. So far we have a victory at lawn tennis to our credit, and it is a consolation. If we do not pull off the other events as well, we shall appear a rather badly beaten port.

Whatever the result, however, these Interport contests are a great feature of our social intercourse in the Far East, and an encouragement to all to do better next time. The keen and healthy spirit of rivalry, bound up with true sportsmanship, that they induce, is alone worth the effort.

sistently thrilling; it is easier to understand; and it can be seen in two hours instead of in three days. It is a game for workers; cricket is a game for the leisured.

Soccer was bound to become a commercial amusement enterprise. It met a felt want, a ravenous want. And it now ranks with other amusement enterprises; indeed, in popularity it probably ranks above all of them except the cinema.

If music-halls are honorably commercial, why should not soccer be honorably commercial? If the stage is occupied by professionals, why should not the football ground be occupied by professionals? Only the prejudiced can despise such a phenomenon.

Further, professionalism invariably raises the technical standard of the art or the game practised. It gives amateurs something to think about and something to strive for. And the vast majority of football players are, and will always be, amateurs. Thus football professionalism confers a tremendous benefit on the game as a game. It receives less than justice from our mandarins, because mandarins seem to be quite unable to think straight.

A TELEPHONE MISTAKE
"Hello! I want to order a box for tomorrow."
"What size?"
"There will be six of us in the party."

"But they only come in single sizes—we'll have to have made special."
"Is that the Lyceum Theater?"
"No, this is the undertaker's."

A concert broadcasted in the United States has been heard in England. As a return concert we suggest "Drink to me only with thine Eyes!"

AUSSIES ACCEPT

(Reuters Service)

Melbourne, March 2.—The Australian Lawn Tennis Association has decided to enter the Davis Cup Competition. Mr. Norman Brookes will select the team to represent Australia.

Raymond Murray



RAYMOND Murray, a 12-year-old New York boy, has amazed skating champions by his speed on the ice. He claims the boys' championship of the United States and in a recent meeting at Newburgh, New York, defeated all juvenile opponents.

SAYS "BUGS" Baer: WHEN THE GLUTT DEFIED SCIENCE

Roughtown Champion Had To Get His Headache Tablets Made in Boys' Sizes

All efforts to get The Glutt and Siki into ring have cooled off. We can't get Siki, Carp and The Glutt into one ring by himself.

It looks like Clemenceau's manly exhibition of eating eight hard-boiled eggs without wiping off his chin has made The Glutt ring shy.

The Glutt's fighting ability seems to have fizzled loose from his all-his. But he is still tough.

Only last week he was riding his safety bicycles through Arizona's favorite desert when some cyclone picked him up, and soon he was riding two barns tandem. It carried those barns and The Glutt for two hundred miles. It was so cold riding the barn that The Glutt got malaria.

The Glutt and his pet barns were blown into Tucson and right into Dr. Snipp's office. Old Doc Snipp asked The Glutt where his prescription was.

The Glutt pointed to his two barns and said: "Fill that."

On one barn was: "Goomble's Non-Partisan Pills for Man and Beast."

Other barn read: "Meeps Reverable Headache Powders in All Sizes."

The Glutt got his pills and some five-and-three-eighths size headache powders.

He was the only man who ever

got his diagnosis off barns and his consultations through tornadoes.

Dr. Snipp's bill called for three barns and two freight cars. The Glutt paid him off when he received his next hurricane.

There is no doubt that he is tough.



Here is the world's finest tennis racket. It has a steel frame and steel strings, is unaffected by damp or wet weather, lasts longer and is the cheapest racket you can buy.

DAYTON Steel Racquet

The tubular steel frame cannot warp, crack or break. It will never require a press. The string of smooth twisted steel wire cannot be cut or broken in hard play and will never break due to dampness. The racket can even be played in the rain.

The Dayton Steel Racquet is made in the standard weight, has the standard wooden grip and is perfectly balanced. It grips and feels just like the finest wooden racket. It is easier to control because its steel frame offers much less resistance to the air than does a wooden frame. It will last longer and cost less in the end than any other racket made.

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Don't be another day without the pleasure of Gillette shaving. Today buy yourself the New Improved Gillette, with its 12 double-edged Gillette blades (24 keen shaving edges) that never need honing or stropping.

At the better stores and bazaars.

Gillette Brownie Safety Razor



For the man who wants Gillette quality and workmanship in a lower priced razor than the New Improved Gillette, there is the Gillette BROWNIE, illustrated above. A sturdy, serviceable razor in a compact little case. Sold with 3 double-edged Gillette blades (6 shaving edges), at a price within reach of all.



The leading features are:

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2. Coarctating Cap
3. Adjustable Short Flare
4. Channelled Guard
5. Microscopic Precision

The New Improved Gillette Safety Razor uses the well-known Standard Gillette Blades and greatly increases their effectiveness.

Ask your dealer to show you these razors Gillette Safety Razor Co.

Boston, U.S.A.

Representatives: Muller & Phipps (China), Limited, 5th Floor New N.K.K. Bldg., 2 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Sunday Football

A football competition will be played today among the following Clubs: The Wayfoons, The Shanghai Catholic Circle, The N. J. Club and the Lusitano Junior Athletic Club, commencing at the Hongkew Park at 3 p.m. sharp. The draw for Sunday is as follows:

"Wayfoons" versus Shanghai Catholic Circle. Referee: M. P. Campos.

Lusitano Junior Athletic Club versus N. J. Club. Referee: A. M. Gutierrez.

The following will represent the "Wayfoons": F. C. Marques, J. R. Collaco, F. R. Madeira, S. A. Collaco, T. C. Hammond, A. R. Whitaker, R. Carnavaro, L. Lima, J. C. Roberts, P. A. MacDougal, P. A. da Costa. Referee: L. Encarnacao, J. Gutierrez.

The following will represent the Shanghai Catholic Circle: D. B. Sequeira, A. C. Sequeira, C. L. Passos, A. S. Braga, A. Almeida, J. Lima, Fred. Gutierrez, Jr., B. Pinto, J. Tordy, J. Silva, A. F. Remedios. Reserves: A. M. Goncalves, and H. Toledo. Linesman: A. J. Almeida.

The following will represent the Lusitano Junior Athletic Club: A. Allanson, F. Gutierrez, Jr., J. Ribeiro, A. Collaco, O. Bolserree, H. Cortes-Rea, M. S. Sequeira, T. Aldeguer, N. X. Gutierrez, H. Ribeiro, C. F. Castro. Reserves: E. Pereira, and A. M. Sequeira.

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STILL IN FRONT

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

"The Hardest Battle Of My Ring Career"

BY JOE LYNCH

My hardest bout was one that very few of my friends know anything about, or even heard about. It took place in France and I fought under an assumed name. While overseas with my outfit I had a hard time getting the boys to meet me—that is the French and English bantams.

At the Cirque de Paris in Paris Jimmy Bronson used to put on shows every week and I had one of the boys in the outfit write him, requesting that he use me with one of the European boys. Jim wrote back and said none of the boys would agree to box Joe Lynch. A short time later a number of buddies and myself were in Paris and we were all more or less broke, so we wandered over to Bronson's show that was free to men in uniform. Waiting for the show to start one of the crowd suggested that I try to get on with a French bantam. But, in order to do so, I would have to box under the name of Jack Blackburn. At first I refused, but they all got to kidding me and I finally agreed.

Ben Steinel was helping Bronson make the show up and Ben did not know me. So I got by him O. K. Bronson besides being matchmaker was the referee and, when I sat down in my corner, I pulled an old cap down over my eyes and kept my head low. I was not sure whether Bronson knew me or not. Very soon he came over to my corner, lifted my head up and said, "Well, I'm a son of a sea cook, if it isn't Joe Lynch!"

I felt ashamed of myself and as wishing the crowd in Jericho or making me do something I felt was not right. Bronson was angry and one of the seconds told him I would not hurt the Frenchman, so he agreed to let me box when I promised I would not K. O. him.

The bout started and I could have stopped my man in a hurry, but I promised to let him go, so I changed my style and boxed as a southpaw. Say, that frog could beat any southpaw I ever knew, and he lambasted me all over that ring for more than two rounds and a half. The house was in an uproar at the end of the third round. Bronson, the referee, came over to my corner and said, "You know, Joe, there's a decision rendered after the next round and you are away behind. Better step lively in this round if you are going to get a draw."

Well, I was good and mad then and I tore into that Frenchman. Soon I had him reeling around like a drunkard. I think I hit him oftener than I have hit any man in my life. He was dead game, though, and rallied several times. He slugged toe and toe with me, but a right-hander to the jaw dropped him like a log just as the bell rang.

It was the toughest fight I ever had and I got a little over 100 francs for my end, which was about \$10 in American money. After we had visited the show wagon the hundred was almost gone.

America To Send Golfers Team To Play In England

(China Press Service)

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26.—The United States Golf Association in annual session here late today adopted the report of its nominating committee without a dissenting vote, heard a decision of the executive committee to send a team abroad this year and set July as the time for the national open championship tournament.

The meeting, in the form applied by leading delegates, was one of "peace and harmony" and was featured by an address by Frederick Byers of the Allegheny Country Club, Pittsburgh, who was selected president.

Mr. Byers, in referring to the invasion of Europe by American golfers in 1923, declared that the United States would be represented by the strongest team it could muster, taking into consideration the fact that dates for British and American tournaments conflict. Some of the leading players on this side of the Atlantic, he said, would be unable to make the trip because they desire to take part in the home competitions, but, he added, "we will send the best team that we can get together."

In deciding to hold the United States open championship in July, the association favored the request of the Professional Golfers' Association that the tournament be held a month later than usual.

TALK ON STEEL SHAFTS

The Steel Shaft Club, the subject of widespread discussion since its introduction, will remain in its present status, so far as the amateurs are concerned. President Byers told the delegates that members of the executive committee and a number of leading amateur players would "try the shafts" next summer and report their findings to a committee. Until the association is certain that steel shaft clubs are for "the best interests of the game," it will ban such clubs in national championships.

The executive committee, President Byers said, did not see fit at this time to recommend an affiliation with the American Amateur Union. The question

was referred back to the committee.

The only mention of commercialism in amateur ranks came from the president, who declared that "golf must be kept clean and the spirit of commercialism kept out of it. There can be no such thing as a semi-professional in golf."

Leading delegates spoke of an international code for golfers and the need of uniform rules for Great Britain and the United States.

FOOTBALL TEAM WILL BE DINED NEXT SATURDAY

The Shanghai football team which played in Hongkong and won the interport game is to be entertained at dinner at the Union Club on the evening of Saturday, March 10.

Reservations for the affair are being made by the honorary Secretary of the Shanghai Football Association, Mr. C. W. Hampson, or these may be made with the honorary secretary of any of the football clubs. Applications for reservations must be accompanied by the sum of \$5 for each person.

ROCKEFELLER IS KEEN GOLFER; PLAYS DAILY

Ormond Beach, Feb. 2.—An indefatigable twosome which tees off every week day morning promptly at 10 o'clock on the Ormond Beach links consists of John D. Rockefeller and Gen. A. Ames of Bridgeport, Conn. Gen. Ames, who is three years Mr. Rockefeller's senior, is now eighty-seven years old. At twenty-nine he was the youngest brigadier in the civil war, but despite his heavy laurels plays a young man's game today.

Mr. Rockefeller is playing better this year than ever and, although he plays only eight holes, is seen on the course in rain or shine. At the eighth hole he car swails him and he appears to be walking more briskly at the close of his game than at the start. His average score for eight holes is said to be about fifty.

Shanghai Football Association

The team which recently proceeded to Hongkong will be entertained at dinner at the Union Club on the night of Saturday, March 10. Reservations can be booked on application to the Hon. Secretary of any Football Club. All applications must be accompanied by the sum of five dollars in respect of each person intending to be present.

C. W. Hampson,
Honorary Secretary,
Shanghai Football Association.
March 2nd, 1923.

Capt. John Beckman And Jim Furey



Jim Furey & Capt. Johnny Beckman

THE Original Celtics Basketball team of New York, claiming the American Championship, Beckman is Captain of the Celtics and Jim Furey the manager.

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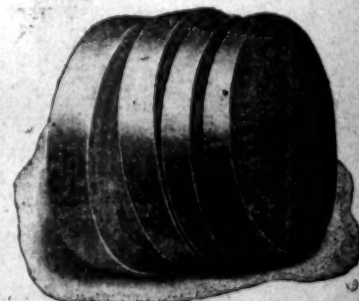
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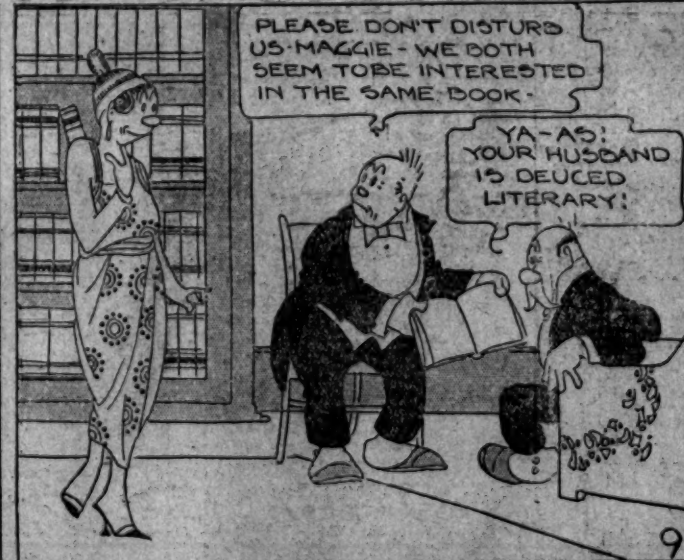
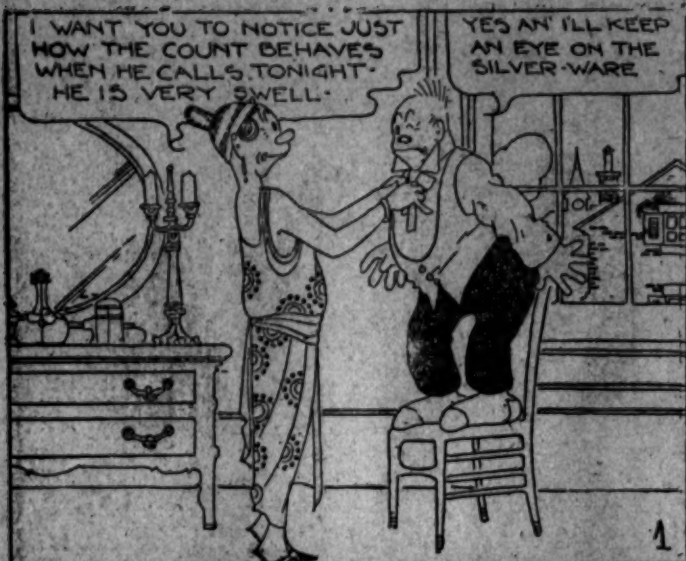
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San Francisco, U. S. A.



See BARNEY GOOGLE and
SPARK PLUG, Every Day In
THE CHINA PRESS

Bringing Up Father



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